The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,419—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

89

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 3 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

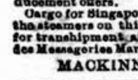
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Su scription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............ As. 4

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



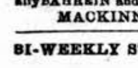
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander E. G. Flower, on SATURDAY, the 25th January 18 9, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

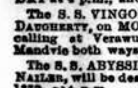
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



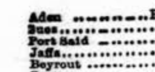
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. D. Daugherty, on MONDAY, the 27th January 1879, at 10 a. m, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th January 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	330		130	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the a ve-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

he steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, on the 31st Jan. 1879.
S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

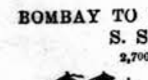
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.



THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 25th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 Horse Power.



THIS Steamer will sail on the 31st instant.

Her Saloons and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. EUROPEAN,
2,708 Tons, 350 Horse Power.
TO SAIL ON THE 31ST INSTANT.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above, and has very comfortable First and Second Class accommodation. All on Deck.

For ates, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th Jan.
—	BANGALORE	2068	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th January 1879, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 p. m., under instructions from the Provisional Liquidator, appointed by the High Court, and by virtue of the said order dated the 24th instant, the following as under, viz :

A large and varied selection of piece goods, dhoties, towels, napkins, madapolums, shirtings, T-cloth, chudders, plate cloth, kutchee-cloth, drill and striped cloth, fancy sample cloth, doongree cloth, and silk piece goods, &c., &c.

Auction will take place at Parell, near Lall Baugh, in "The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

HOTELS.

NEW HOTEL AT COLABA.

MRS. TAYLOR takes this opportunity of returning her best thanks to those who have hitherto so liberally patronized her Hotel in the Fort and to intimate that she WILL OPEN a new Hotel at Colaba on the 23rd January 1879. The Hotel is near to the Baroda Railway Company's Colaba Station, and will be in that large and commodious Bungalow known as MARBLE HALL. It is close to the seashore, in the most salubrious part of the island, and is within ten minutes drive along the seashore of all the business places in the Fort. No expense will be spared in making the Hotel as comfortable and attractive as possible, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by continuing in her new establishment that regard and attention for the comfort of her visitors which has obtained in her Fort Hotel, they will favor her with the same patronage. Tram Cars run within easy distance.

TERMS MODERATE.

MRS. A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress,
Taylor's "Fort" and "Colaba" Hotels.

N. B.—Visitors residing at the Colaba Hotel may, when convenient to them, Tiffin or Dine at the Fort Establishment or *vice versa* without additional charge.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen .... Rs. 12
Pints per 2 ,, ... ,, 16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.
Per dozen .... Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts per dozen .... Rs. 43

CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC"—A First Class Wine.
Quarts per dozen .... Rs. 14

ALSO,

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen) .... Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen) .... ,, 280

OR

In Bottles per dozen .... ,, 23-8

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.
Chateau de Frauds .... ,, 14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. .... ,, 16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons .... ,, 18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. .... ,, 20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville .... ,, 20 per doz. Qts.

HOCKS :—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.
Laubenheimer .... Rs. 18 ,,
Do. .... ,, 21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer .... ,, 20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch .... ,, 24 ,,
Do. .... ,, 27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein .... ,, 24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer .... ,, 30 ,,
Rudesheimer .... ,, 30 ,,
Do. .... ,, 33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner .... ,, 35 per doz. Qts.
Do. .... ,, 38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg .... ,, 38 per doz. Qts.

CHAMPAGNE :—
Eugène Clicquot .... ,, 42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do. do. .... ,, 40 per doz. qts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* .... Rs. 53 per doz. Qt.
,, ,, ,, ... ,, 54 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*.. Rs. 53 per doz. Qts.
,, ,, ,, ... ,, 55 per case of 2 doz. pints.

BRANDY :—
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars.. ,, 30 per doz. Qts.

FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS .... ,, 25 per doz. tins.

LIQUEUR :—
Maraschino di Zara .... ,, 30 do. large bot.
Do. do. .... ,, 2 per case of 2 doz. pints.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 20th November 1878.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN CORBETT, C. B,
NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

By Special permission the Band of H. M. S. Euryalus will play selections during the evening.

Reserved Seats at SOUNDY and Co.

For particulars see Small Bills.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

AS the Steam Ship BENARTY will sail TO-DAY, SATURDAY, CONSIGNEES who have not yet taken delivery of their cargo are requested to apply for DELIVERY ORDERS AT ONCE. No claims will be paid unless passed by the Captain by 3 p.m. TO-DAY.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Benarty.

25th January, 1879.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February 1879, at 5-30 p.m.

H. R. CORMACK,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 24th January 1879.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

THE BATH will be REOPENED to the PUBLIC on SUNDAY next, the 26th instant.

RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 24th January 1879.

ESTATE GENERAL J. S. THORP, DECEASED.

ON behalf of the EXECUTOR, Messrs GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. request that ALL PERSONS INDEBTED in any way to the above Estate will at once communicate with them.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the ALTAMONT, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice R. H. Pinhey, and the former residence of the Hon. L. R. Reid, the Acting Governor of Bombay in 1846. It is a palatial building, commanding the sea view all round and a picturesque land view of the whole Town of Bombay. The accommodation is so magnificent that it is considered royal accommodation and the compound all round is so extensive that one considers himself as if living in a Castle. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

A RESIDENCE in Dean Lane for Rs. 40. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

ALSO a COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE in Meadow Street, Fort. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

FOUR RESIDENCES in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 90, 90, 80 and 65. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOVELTIES
IN VALENTINES
AT FROM ANNAS FOUR TO Rs. 25,
on sale at the several establishments
of
TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

			Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 ,,	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 ,,	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8 ,,	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6 ,,	Cheese do.	3	3 80
1	18 ,,	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 ,,	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 ,,	do.	4 0	4 2
1	16 ,,	do.	3 0	3 0
1	14 ,,	do.	2 4	2 0
2	12 ,,	do.	3 0	3 0
2	10 ,,	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16 ,,	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1	9 ,,	Pie Dish	1 0	1 0
1	11 ,,	do.	1 8	1 12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2		do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1		Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
		Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes.

At an additional cost of
Cash Rs. 20-12 ; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

DINNER Re. 1-8 To-day, Ox-tail Soup, Fresh Salmon, Petits Pates, Partridge Salmis, Roast Mutton, Roast Fowl and tongue curry, Genoise Pudding, Temple Bar.

STOLEN or STRAYED in the Fort, a Grey PARROT. RUPEES FIVE REWARD on its being returned to A. C. B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREACH CANDY FAMILY HOTEL. (*Under new Management*). Recommended by the Medical Faculty as the healthiest residence in Bombay. Sea water Baths.

FOR SALE, a strong English-built DOG-CART, nearly new. Price Rs. 150. Apply W. M., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, a powerful Young HORSE, over 14-2, fast, with Brougham, in good order.

FOR SALE, an AMERICAN HOUSE at the PRINCE'S DOCK, at present used by Messrs. GLOVER and Co. as an Office. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, a Bamboo Cart ; height of wheels, 5 ft. 4 in., Cushions, Lamps and set of English Harness. Price Rs. 175. Apply "M. D.," Camp, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE, a SEMI-GRAND PIANO (BROADWOOD) in good order, Rs. 350 Cash. Apply to "ME.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a richly toned HARMONIUM, with 14 stops, by SCHIEDMAYE and SON, almost new, made expressly for India, suitable for Church or Chapel use. Price Rupees 525. Apply to Messrs C. MARCKS & Co., Watch-Makers, &c., No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—SCOTT & Co., V. S., have received a batch of well-bred FRESH WALERS, all are broke to saddle, are good tempered, and in good condition, fit for immediate work, Girgaum Veterinary Stables, 18th January 1879.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK, warranted perfect, 10 Annas per tin. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No.				
2	Plain Glass, of the faivorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons	Rs. 117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto th nnest glass, very superior	142	,,	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	168	,,	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	160	,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	161	,,	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	198	,,	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs. 4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ......per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved ...... ,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Certificates under this Act have been Granted to DR. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

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Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood ; Clears the Skin ; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles ; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force ; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of PHOSPHORUS, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

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(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE)

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BASE FRAUD.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being advertised in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of DR. LALOR'S PROSPECTUS (published A. D. 1864), and four of his TESTIMONIALS, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870. (Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free.) The genuine PHOSPHODYNE bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above ; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

CAUTION.—The name, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. *Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. If not, it is a Forgery.

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Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly
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Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders*, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF
PROFESSOR HENNICKE
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THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, JAN. 25TH.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
INTRODUCING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS.

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Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Re. 1 ; Pit, 8 As.
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THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

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Price, per Packet of 5 quires.
With OBLONG Envelopes. With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash Rs. 2-6 ; Credit, Rs. 2-12. Cash, Rs. 2-10 ; Credit Rs. 3-0,

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

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"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack		Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,,	,, doz. packs	17 0	19 9
,,	,, gilt edged ... ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,,	,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
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MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

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STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

A SELECT
DRAMATIC SEASON
OF
THREE NIGHTS,
COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27TH, 1879.

Introducing to the Public of Bombay
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ACTRESS AND SONGSTRESS,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN ;
THE GREAT ENGLISH CHARACTER ARTISTE,
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH ;
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THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
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Who will have the honor to appear in the attractive Comedy of
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A DANGEROUS GAME.
Also with the side-splitting and laughable protean play of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3 0
Second do.	,, 2 0
Third do.	,, 1 0
Fourth do.	As. 0 8

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen and seats secured.

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock p.m. precisely.

HOUSES TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.

THE BUNGALOW now in the occupation of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief Rs. 300.

The BUNGALOW lately vacated by the Hon. M. Balfour. Rent Rs. 200.

The BUNGALOW lately vacated by the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft. Rent Rs. 275.

The Upper-storied BUNGALOW known as Rugby Lodge, opposite to Major Ferreau's Bungalow, Bee Hive, on Nepean Sea Road. Rent Rs. 300.

The Upper-storied BUNGALOW next to Dr. Stewart, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Langley. Rent Rs. 150.

The Upper storied BUNGALOW just vacated by Allen F. Furner, Esq., Solicitor High Court. Rent Rs. 100.

The BUNGALOW No. 158, opposite the north side of Mr. P. Fachiri's bungalow, newly done up. Rent Rs. 80, and few other Bungalows for Rs. 100, 100, 75, 50 and 50. For further particulars please refer to the double column advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1 th instant, or apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

PAREL HILL.

THE Upper-storied BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill, opposite to Government House, the residence of the late Captain Henry. Rent very moderate. Also another Bungalow next to the above for only Rs. 75. The desirable Bungalow near the Parel station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, known as Col. Fuller's Bungalow. Rent moderate. Apply to

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NOTICES.

LODGE CONCORD BALL.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC RE-UNION SOCIAL BALL of this Lodge will take place on FRIDAY, 31st January.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and Two Ladies.. Rs. 10
Extra Ladies' Tickets............ each ,, 5
Single Gentlemen's Tickets .... ,, 10

Non-Masons may also subscribe. Applications for Tickets to be made through the Worshipfuls of Lodges in either Constitution, or to

JOHN ARMSTRONG, W. M.
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HOME EDUCATION—A Lady (living near a healthy watering place on the Sussex Coast) who for the last few years has been engaged in educating and having the entire charge of Children whose parents are in India wishes to add one or two more to their number. Every home comfort, with the greatest attention to health and studies. Terms inclusive. Satisfactory references given and required.

Address BETA, Post Office, Worthing.

References permitted to
Captain HAYDON, R. E., Bombay.
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M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid ; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of January instant, at 3 P.M., WILL NOT BE THEN HELD as the same meeting has been FURTHER POSTPONED by an order made THIS DAY by the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT in Suit No. 568 of 1878, wherein the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and others are the Plaintiffs and Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and others are the Defendants, until a day to be hereafter appointed by the Court.

N. ARDASEER,
Chairman.

Bombay, 23rd January 1879.

FACILITIES GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

SEWING MACHINES
GIVEN ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED.

MACHINES SENT FOR APPROVAL FREE OF CHARGE.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREMACY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 356 OF 1871.

Between JEVUNDASS MULJI, of Cutch Mandvi, Hindu Merchant, now carrying on business as such in the Town of Bombay by his duly constituted attorney, JEVUNDAS MATHOORADASS, and lately trading there and elsewhere as such Merchant in co-partnership with BHIMJEE GOPALLDASS and MORARJEE HARI, then and now respectively being of Cutch Mandvi aforesaid, Hindu Merchants, under the firm and style of GOPAL MOWJEE .... Plaintiff.

vs.

The said BHIMJEE GOPALLDASS and MORARJEE HARI, now carrying on the trade or business of Merchants, at Bombay aforesaid, in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, by their Munim, CHAMPSI ROWJEE .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the twenty-eighth day of April 1873, it was ordered, decreed and determined amongst other things that there is due from Bhimjee Gopalldass to Jeevundass Muljee, in respect of the new Bombay firm, the sum of Rupees Ten Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-five, Annas Four, and Pies Seven.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property in possession of third parties, dated the 7th day of September 1878, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the 7th day of September 1878, the following moveable property was attached, namely, twenty bags of Cloves marked M. M., attached herein, and which are now lying in the possession of the sheriff of Bombay towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on SATURDAY, the 25th day of January 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 17th day of December 1878, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Holy Chuckla, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, Bhimjee Gopalldass, in the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 8th January 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURUNG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Attornies for Plaintiff.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 24TH JAN. 1879.

THE commercial telegrams received this morning report increased ease in the Money Market, and most articles of East India produce steady.

Consols are still quoted at 96½ and French Rentes at 114¼. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight bills remains at 1s. 7⅝d.

The London General Produce Markets are all unaltered. Linseed in steady and Rapeseed quiet.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet but steady, and Cotton in Liverpool was also quiet, but Surats, although only in moderate demand, were reported by Reuter to be firmer. Quotations are, however, all unchanged. The sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats.

Yesterday's American advices reported no change in the quotation for ready Mid. Uplands, which still stands at 9⅞ cents. per lb. Futures are again rather higher, being now quoted at 9.83 for April shipment.

The Receipts at the U.S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	23,000	25,000	20,000
Six days' „	117,000	133,000	94,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,055,000	2,927,000	2,983,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a decrease in the Reserve of £100,000, an increase in Bullion of £500,000, while discounts are also greater by £1,200,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 30 11-16 to 31¾ per cent., and the rate of discount in the open market on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is now 1½ per cent below the Bank rate.

Bar Silver in London yesterday according to Reuter was still quoted at 50⅝d. per oz., but private advices quote the metal at 51d. per oz. The shipments of Silver to India, which we reported yesterday, have been confirmed by Reuter during the day. The quantity for Bombay amounts to £450,000 and to Calcutta £140,000.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened to-day with a slightly firmer feeling, but before the close the Banks were more ready to buy than they were in the morning, owing no doubt to the large shipments of Silver reported above, and also to an easier feeling in Calcutta, where 6 months' sight Bank Bills are quoted at 1s. 8 1-16d. In the early part of the day, there were more bills offering here, and considerable sales are reported to have been made on the basis of 1s. 8⅛d. for 3 months' sight credits for March delivery. Our export trade, however, is still very sluggish and is likely, it seems, to continue so for some weeks yet, and so long as this is the case, ready bills will continue as now, very scarce. We quote as follows:—

			per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand		...1s. 7⅝d.	„
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8 1-16 to 1 8⅛d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	...1s. 8 1-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	...1s. 8⅛d.	„
Francs	3 „ „	...2·11½ to 2·12	„

On Calcutta there have been buyers during the day of demand drafts at 1-16 premium. We still quote 60 days' sight bills at 1½ per cent. discount. Telegrams from Calcutta report the rate on Bombay at 99⅞ on demand and 98¼ at 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER here is still very weak at Rs. 93⅞ for Fours and Rs. 99½ for Fours-and-a-half. The rates in Calcutta are Rs. 94 and Rs. 99⅝.

The SHARE MARKET has been decidedly steadier to-day, and not only have Bank shares been in fair demand at previous rates, but Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip has generally advanced. Press Companies also are in good enquiry. Berars have advanced to Rs. 400 and Mofussils to Rs. 190. In Land Companies the only change is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas. In Miscellaneous Companies Treachers have declined to Rs. 555.

COTTON here continues in much the same position, and until the January contracts are all settled, the price of ready New Oomras, cannot decline. For February delivery, however, there have been sellers to-day at Rs. 194 per candy for good without attracting buyers.

SEEDS are quiet and nominally unchanged in value.

FREIGHTS are depressed. The nominal rate for immediate shipment to Liverpool is still 20s. per ton, but the enquiry is very slack. Several steamers have been offering during the day for March loading on the basis of 27s. 6d. per ton for the Mediterranean, freight paid here at par. The fixture of a sailing ship now in harbour is announced for Liverpool at 25s. per ton, giving time up to the middle of April! The market in Calcutta to-day has been steady, with Jute freights quoted at 32s. 6d., and Rice for London at 30s. per ton.

COALS unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	25
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	750
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	15 p.s*	65
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	31
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	80
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	780
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	460
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	390
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	35
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	810
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	775
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	650
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	700
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	575
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	660
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	20
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	80
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,050
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	950
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	175
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	650
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	30
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	25
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	605
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	300
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	775
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	475
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	475

* For Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	900
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	800
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	525
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	400
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	57
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	390
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	190
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	525

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	775
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,745
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	3,060
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all		800
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	200
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	550
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct	190

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th January 1879.

Open 1,288¾ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,55,372	0	0
Merchandise	4,50,854	0	0
Telegraph	910	0	0
Total Rs.	6 07,136	0	0
Corresponding 4 days last year, open 1,288¾ miles ... Total Rs.	5,95,269	3	6
Increase	11,866	12	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. MARLBOROUGH, 1,044 tons, Captain E. Newcombe, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE S. S. OORUN, 106 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 120 deck passengers.

THE SHIP NATAUT, 1,072 tons, Captain J. L. Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 27th Dec., with a cargo of timber.

THE S.S. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Hoodeida, Jeddah, and Aden, with a general cargo, and 158 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. BOKHARA, Captain Orman, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the following cargo:—523 packages fruit, 8 packages potatoes, 21 packages color, 8 cases metal thread, 115 cases beads, 75 packages papers, 6 cases saffron, 908 packages piece goods, 44 bales twist, 1 case boots, 12 cases wine, 4 boxes specie, 1 package coffee and honey, 4 cases sharkfins, 2 bundles E teeth, 2 cases wax, 496 packages olibanum, 79 packages gum, 780 tons coals, and many packages merchandise.

THE HALL LINE S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons, Captain J. Shaw, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Liverpool, brought the following cargo:—5,830 bundles iron hoops, 40 bundles steel, 1,740 packages piece goods, 142 bales twist, 50 iron plates, 3,226 bundles iron, 55 cases stout, 70 cases bottles, 10 cases brass, 500 barrels alum, 50 drums oil, 7 cases umbrellas, 164 kegs nails, 500 packages paint, 25 packages varnish, 60 packages raisins, 3 packages glass, 39 packages earthenware, 12 cases thread, and 10 packages wine and spirit.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Trentham Hall(s)	Shaw	Liverpool, Dec 22.
24	Nataut	Walker	Moulmein, Dec 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Favorite	Peterson	Diamond Island.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	H. M. S. Jumna	Parsons	England.
	Koina (s)	Doert	Jeddah.
	Marlborough (s)	Newcombe	Rangoon.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Vingorla, to K. Coast via Kurrachee.
Steamer Abyssinia, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Macduff, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20 Jeanie Landles ..... Colvin ....Liverpool, Sept 28

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20.—Steamers Suez, Moray, Cydonia, and Arratoon Apcar. Ship Inch Murren. Barque Wave.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22 Copenhagen.......... .... Port Natal.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23 Ossian, ss, Butchart, from Cardiff.
Jan. 4 Sherborne, ss, Page, from Cardiff.
7 Pierremont, ss, Wilson, from Cardiff.
7 Curacao, Dutch Frigate, Spies, from Jeddah.
8 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from London.
9 Sumatra, ss, Bosseli, from Bombay.
10 Almora, ss, Hutchison, from London.
11 Ava, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles.
11 Assiria, ss, Rocco, from Genova.
12 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
12 Agra, ss, Heaseman, from London.
12 Lord Sandon, ss, Whyborn, from London.
13 Horace, ss, Jefferson, from Newcastle.
13 Sumatra, ss, Seaton, from Bombay.
14 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
14 Memfi, ss, Martinolich, from Calcutta.
14 Haydamack R Corvett, Tirtoff, from Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Bombay.
9 Sumatra, ss, Bosseli, to Genova.
10 Sherborne, ss, Page, to Malabar Coast.
10 Almora, ss, Hutchison, to Calcutta.
11 Ossian, ss, Butchart, to Jeddah.
11 Curacao, Dutch Frigate, Spies, to Batavia.
11 Ava, ss, Brunet, to Shanghai.
11 Assiria, ss, Rocco, to Bombay.
12 Pierremont, ss, Wilson, to Rangoon.
12 Nepaul, ss, Murray, to London.
12 Lord Sandon, ss, Whyborn, to Galle.
13 Agra, ss, Heaseman, to Kurrachee.
13 Sumatra, ss, Seaton, to Venice.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Horace, ss, Jefferson, from Newcastle.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Memfi, ss, Martinolich, from Calcutta.
Haydamack R Corvett, Tirtoff, from Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—20 kegs medicine other sorts and 19 drums chemicals, L Narayen and Co; 30 cases sheet iron, Forbes and Co; 10 bundles hoop iron, Alladin Bharmull; 101 casks ale, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Blairgowri s—25 casks empty sodawater bottles, The Agra Bank.
Weatherfield—2 cases soap, Heptoola Ahmedally; 3 cases glassware, Muncherjee Pallonjee.
Sestos s—3 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lumley Castle s—1 hogshead claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khiva s—6 cases sparkling, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Benledi s—22 cases sherry and 2 cases moselle, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Cervin s—5 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hindostan s—4 cases chambertin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—94 bales printing paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—50 cases brandy, Forbes and Co.
Precurseur s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—400 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 65 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdarmull; 250 bales cotton, Degamber Ramchunder; 50 bales wool, Lalljee Narranjee; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 187½ cwts myrabollams, Noormahamed Lutiff; 42 bales cotton and 7 bales cotton waste, Bhimsee Nuthoo.
Rydal Hall s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1 bale cotton, Gangjee Nurput; 50 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 75 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Oribe—40 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Salado—2 bales hides and 25 cwts B horns, Mahamed Allana; 10 bales hides, Ramoobhoy Russoolbhoy.
Teheran s—93 bales cotton, Nenchund Khimchund; 21 cwts lac, Peerbhoy Hukimjee; 165 cwts coffee, Khimjee Luckmedass; 33 cases gum and 152 cases olibanum, Datardina Mowjee; 12 bags nutmegs, 6 cases mace and 10 packages cubebs, Peerbhoy Hackimjee 4 cases fishmaws, Joosub Abdoola; 3 bales leather, Edward Bates and Co; 2 cases T shells and 9 cases cowdas, Joosub Abdoola; 102 cwts ginger, Canjee Maljee; 4 cases fishmaws, M Allana.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—1 bale carpet, C Grondona; 1,326 cwts gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.
Bangalore s—47 bales silk, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Columbia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—200 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co; 120 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Columbia s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Socotra s—335 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 80 bales cotton, Jankeedass Shewdyal; 77 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—50 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales twist, S N Tullatee; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 16 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 39 cases sharkfins, and 1 case fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 30½ cwts wax, Ladhabhoy Ebram; 112½ cwts googul, Currimbhoy Ebram; 250 bags raisins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 40 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 25.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

377-78—Rimington, H and C—Kessowjee Naik and another vs Rustomjee Burjorjee and another—Lynch and T.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

507-78—Prescot and W—J C Lanyon and another vs Mahomed Hajee Jewa Noormahomed—Craigie, L and O.
370-78—In person (a pauper)—Guffar Vullud Wahab vs Koolsam, otherwise Jorabebee—Balkrishna and B.
409-78—Chalk and W—G F Diss vs M F Diss—In person.
393-78—Ardeshir and H—Goculdass Currumsey vs Foolivahoo.
766-77—Chalk and W—Walljee Rowjee and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L.
26-78—Smith and F—Abdool Aziz bin Ahmed bin Mozi vs Suggur bin Abdeola bin Yoosuf Suggur.

(Before the Hon. MR JUSTICE GREEN.)

Summary Suit.

18-79—Munsukhlal M M—Nurrotumdass Hurjewandass and another vs The Albert Manufacturing Company.
602-78—Shapurjee and T—Girjashunker Vajashunker vs The Albert Manufacturing Company.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

541-78—Smith and F—Sadasew Atmaram and others vs Bhiccajee Succaram and others—H Bicknell—Part heard.
Act X of 1866—Prescot and W—In the matter of the Broach Mills Company in liquidation—Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee and others—Petitioners.
Act X of 1866—Rimington H and C—In the matter of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company—Madhowjee Dhurrumsey and others—Petitioners—Craigie L and O—for liquidators.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Woodward, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Worsley, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, from Kirkee

JANUARY 23.

Davis, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Knox, Captain, 13th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Taylor, Surg Major, from furlough, from England.
Roome, Col, 3rd Bombay N L I, to rejoin, from England.
Dyke, Captain, Dy Ast Adjt Gl, on duty, from Bhooj.
Nepean, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Hughes, Lieut Genl, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Poole, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 24.

Justice, Lieut Col, 6th Infantry H C, to rejoin, to Aurungabad.
Worsley, Lieut Col, R A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Woodward, Lieut Col, R A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Evans, Quarter Master, 2/11th Regt, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 24th January 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
1st Regiment N I—Lieut W C Aslett, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, dated 3rd Jan 1879.
30th Regiment N I—Surgeon O H Channer, to the officiating medical charge.
With reference to G G O No. 66 of 1879 the following transfers are ordered in the Quarter Master General's Department.
Captain P C Heath, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, from the Bombay District to the Poona Division, travelling expeditiously under clause VI, para 159, Transport Regulations Part II.
Captain H Mellis, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is posted to the Bombay District.
Lieut W B Hoggan, doing duty officer, No. 1 Mountain Battery, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, temporarily, with effect from the 25th Nov 1878.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that, with the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Royal Highness the Field Marshall Commanding in Chief has been pleased to approve of an exchange between Major E N Peters, Royal Engineers, (Imperial List) and Major H H Lee, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers.
Colonel G G Brown, Royal Artillery, is permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of his retirement from the service, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 6th Sept 1878.
The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 15th Jan 1879:—Lieut Col C D J Dodd, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 6th Regt N I.
The following medical officers are appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England, on board the Euphrates on 21st inst:—Surgeon Majors W Curran, T T Gardner, and Surgeon E A H Roe.
The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Jumna on the 24th inst:—Surgeon Major W H Jameson and Surgeon H J W Barrow.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Mhow Division order, dated 17th Jan 1879—Directing Lieut A J R Van Cortlandt, 3rd Hussars, to act as Station Staff officer at Mhow, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Assist Adjt, Genl, Mhow Division, on duty.
Bhuj Station order, dated 13th Jan 1879—Appointing Lieut C F S Alban, 7th N I, Station Staff Officer.
5th Regt N L I—Regtl Order, dated 12th Jan 1879, directing Sub-Lieut. Francis, Officiating wing officer to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties.
6th Regt N I—Regtl Order dated 10th Jan 1879, directing Lieut Moreer, wing officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties.
16th Regt N I—Regtal Order dated 5th Jan 1879, directing Lieut Col. Sturt, officiating wing Commander, to officiate as second in command, and Capt Carruthers, Adjt, to officiate as wing Commander in addition to his own duties.
Royal Artillery—Regtl Order, dated 17th Jan 1879, by the officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Poona Division, appointing Lieut Col W W Woodward to command the Royal Artillery, Poona Division, temporarily, vice Col G G Brown, retiring from the service.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
11th Regt N I—Major G G H Fulton, to Bombay, from 16th Jan to 14th Feb 1879, on medical certificate.
17th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Capt G A Cox, to Bombay, and thence to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Horse Artillery—Major E C W Raynsford, (D Battery, B Brigade), from 13th Jan to 12th Feb 1879, to Bombay, on medical certificate.
Royal Artillery—Col W W Barry, C B, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th January 1879.

1 Corporal John Pile, C. Company, is granted 3 months leave.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.........................30th, 4h. 36·1m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 25	......	6 38	5 47	0 58 m 1 7 a
Sun. 26	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37	5 48	1 27 m 1 41 a
Mon. 27	......	6 37	5 48	1 58 m 2 20 a
Tues. 28	......	6 37	5 49	2 29 m 3 0 a
Wed. 29	English Mail expected.	6 37	5 50	2 59 m 3 46 a
Th. 30	......	6 37	5 50	3 26 m 4 46 a
Fri. 31	......	6 36	5 51	3 50 m 6 12 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Bank of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The University Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

TOWN HALL,
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.
IN AID OF THE BAND FUND
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WARRE, C. B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY ARMY.
Front Seats, Rs. 3; Body of Hall, Re. 1.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SHETT MOOLJIBHAI MADHAVDAS CHARITIES.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES of the DHURUMSHALLA erected by the Trustees of the above Charities will take place at the Mooljibhai Madhavdas Dhurumshalla, opposite the Cowasjee Patel Tank, on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., on which occasion the attendance of members of the Hindoo Community is requested.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 28th January, 1879, *5-15 p. m.*

APPLICATION for VISITORS' TICKETS should be made on or before NOON TO-DAY.

PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GAY—January 24th, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Maurice, infant son of Edward Gay, aged 11 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAUGHT—January 18th, at Sitapur, the wife of Surgeon-Major Faught, A. M. D., of a son.
HOPE—January 20th, at Chingleput, the wife of J. Hope, Esq., of a son.
MANSON—January 18th, at Kurmatar, Sonthal Pergunnahs, the wife of C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate, of a daughter.
MEADOWS—January 17th, at Motihari, Chumparun, the wife of Surgeon C. J. W. Meadows, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
MORGAN—January 19th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. E. Morgan, Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, of a daughter.
NORTON—January 19th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. R. Norton, of a daughter (still-born).
THOMSON—January 18th, at Sahibgunge, Mrs. J. F. Thomson, E. I. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADDIS—MALCOLM—January 7th, at Shahjehanpore, by the Rev. E. Hubbard, David Foulis Addis, Bengal Civil Service, to Emily, elder daughter of Major G. Malcolm, 34th Regiment.
GUILLOT—FLOUEST—January 14th, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Allahabad, by the Rev. Father Francis, Mr. Eugene Arthur Guillot, to Miss Delphine Flouest.
MENEAUD—JACKMAN—January 15th, in Tucker's Church, Black Town, Madras, Mr. Samuel Josiah Meneaud, Teacher, Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, to Miss Charlotte Amelia Jackman.

DEATHS.

COTTON—January 15th, at Hissar, Harry Calveley Cotton, C. E., Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, D. P. W.
D'CRUZ—January 9th, at Calcutta, William D'Cruz, late Principal of the Bengal Academy.
LISTER—January 19th, at Chagalmurry, Kurnool District, Basil Herbert Commerer, aged 6½ years, the dearly loved child of A. L. Lister, C. S.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

IN our last article on the educational Report we pointed out that the chief object of a college was teaching, and that the success of these institutions could only be gauged by the numbers on the rolls and the numbers passed. The Blue Book proves by figures the falling off in numbers in the arts colleges, and we have now to consider the numbers passed by these institutions. The results of the University examinations, we are told with regard to Elphinstone College, were sufficiently satisfactory. 39 students passed the F. A. examination, 21 the B. A. examination, and 1 obtained the M. A. In the Deccan College 2 students passed the M. A., 9 the B. A., and 10 passed the F. A. It is, however, open to doubt whether it is "sufficiently satisfactory" that the college of the second city of the Empire should pass only 61 men in the year for University degrees. In the year 1874, in the Elphinstone College, 42 passed the F. A., 15 the B. A., and 1 the M. A. In the Deccan College 21 students passed the F. A. and 12 the B. A. Judging from figures Sir Richard Temple is justified in saying that higher education in the Bombay Presidency is stationary. But in estimating the results of higher education, we must not be guided by figures alone. The question is, if the progress has not been rapid, has it been more real, and has a foundation been laid for better work hereafter, by the introduction of a sound and unpretentious system? Do our colleges train up young men remarkable not only for the quickness of their intelligence, but also for their sobriety and manliness of thought? The answer must be given in the negative. The fault, however, lies not with the students, but with the tinsel system under which they are educated. The real defect of our higher education is, that it has not gone deep enough; a superficial knowledge of many subjects has been preferred to a really profound study of a few. For a couple of years a student is taken through a course as extensive as that of the London University, and far more extensive than that of Oxford and Cambridge. No better system could be devised for making young men superficial, conceited, and discontented with their lot in life. The question of reform in our system of higher education is a pressing one. A special committee of the Syndicate is now sitting to elaborate a scheme for granting a B. A. degree in natural science. But the reform might be carried further, and a special B. A. degree given for languages; moral science, which would include history and political economy; mathematics, and natural science. The examinations for the B. A. degree for the University of Bombay would then correspond to the Honour examinations at Oxford and Cambridge. By extending the number of terms to be kept before proceeding to B. A., the danger of cram might be lessened.

The Syndicate have decided that no man shall take a degree in science or agriculture without first having passed the F. A. If Sir Richard Temple means his science and agricultural classes to be of any permanent use, he must let the students of these classes have an opportunity of studying for their literary subjects at the same time as the special subjects. It will never do for a man to join an agricultural class at a High School and then have to go to Bombay or Poona for his F. A. instruction, and then return to the Engineering College at Poona to read for his B. A. degree in science or agriculture. It is difficult, within the limits of an article, to sketch a complete plan, but those who know anything of the French system of literary and technical education, or of the German *Real-Schule* will understand the point on which we would insist: that the separation in the early stages of the literary and technical education will be fatal to the success of both of them. In provincial colleges students, engineers, lawyers, agriculturists, and scientists, might learn the literary subjects side by side, while in purely technic education the lectures would be given almost solely to the students of that special subject, whatever it might be. The plan depends for success upon careful organisation and arrangement of details, but for careful organisation and arrangement of details we want an administrator at the head of the Educational Department. The Elphinstone College ought to be the one Arts College in the Presidency, where men might be prepared for the B. A., in language and literature, history and political economy, logic and moral philosophy. The Deccan College ought to be a provincial college teaching up to the F. A. standard its own students and the students of the Engineering College at Poona. The students of the matriculation class ought to be transferred from the High School to the Deccan College, in order that they might enjoy the advantage of being taught English by an English professor. Higher education in India can never progress as long as English is taught as a foreign language by masters whose accents are peculiar and whose idiom is incorrect. Sir Richard Temple was correct when he said last year—"Much as we may employ native professors in various subjects, we must endeavour in our superior institutions to maintain English professors for English literature." In that same Convocation speech Sir Richard Temple also spoke about the inauguration of a college at Ahmedabad. But a year has elapsed and no college has been inaugurated. To start a college at Ahmedabad ought not to be very expensive. Ahmedabad High School has already a University man on Rs. 500 a month as head master. All that is required is to call the High School a provincial college and appoint another educational officer as Principal on Rs. 750 a month. There is a wild rumour floating about society that Mr. Chatfield has proposed that an Oxford graduate should be brought out from England and placed in the 3rd grade over the heads of those who are in the Department. We dismiss the rumour as mere idle talk. It is too absurd a scheme even for the Director of Instruction to propose. It would be an insult to those in the Department, and it would be a great act of injustice. The Educational Department must, indeed, be badly officered if no man could be found fit to undertake the duties of a principal of a provincial college and capable of teaching the elements of logic and history to a few young native students. However, the educational officers have no cause to fear that the proposal of the Director will be carried out, for Sir Richard Temple is emphatically a just man. An active principal acquainted with India and zealous in the discharge of his duties might do a great work. The members in a provincial college would be small, and the principal and vice-principal would have opportunities for frequent and intimate association with the students in their recreation as well as their studies. At present the points of contact in the arts colleges are both too few and too formal. The success of the Engineering College is in a great measure due to the fact that both the Principal and professors reside at the College and so can have more intimate intercourse with their pupils. Dr. Cooke is to be congratulated on the authentic success of the institution under his charge. The Poona Civil Engineering College is the most successful institution of its kind in India. In the year 1876-77, at the Calcutta University, 21 candidates went up for a degree in Civil Engineering, of whom 8 passed; at the Madras University, 5 went up, of whom 3 passed; at the Bombay University, 35 went up, of whom 29 passed.

The greatest difficulty which, however, the arts colleges have to contend against is the inferior condition of the high schools of this Presidency. The students enter the colleges without having their minds cultivated or disciplined; they enter the colleges without culture or taste. The backward condition of the high schools is shown by the small number of boys from those who have succeeded in passing the Matriculation examination during the year under report—namely, 147, of which 33 were from Elphinstone High School and 20 from the Poona High School. The chief cause of the failure to pass the Matriculation is the inaccurate way English is taught in the high schools. If higher education is not to remain a sham more thorough teaching in the high schools must be insisted on. It is absurd to have colleges but no schools to supply them with proper material to work on; that a native lad shall be for a certain number of years under good training is what the State ought to secure first. The object of State education is not to create a few graduates, but by means of its schools to stir and strengthen the natural intellect; to exalt and purify its moral sense. In order to accomplish this the high schools must have a more scholastic course of instruction, and they must be raised to the level of our public schools in England. They will only be raised to this level when every first grade High School has a European scholar for its head master. Sir Alexander Grant, who was a successful administrator, wrote, many years ago, as follows:—"Anyone who knows the great intellectual quickness of native boys, and the immense benefit they invariably derive from contact with a teacher whom they feel to be superior, will acknowledge that the head mastership of our first grade high schools should be filled by the best men that can be got from the Universities of Great Britain, and that the high schools (as a rule) will never prosper until their head masterships are so filled. It is not only for the sake of the high schools that men of the kind indicated should be sent out as head masters, but also with a view to these same men being promoted in course of time to be educational inspectors." In pursuance of this policy, Mr. Jacob, a University man, was appointed to the Poona High School. After thirteen years' hard and successful labour Mr. Jacob was superseded as Educational Inspector by a young professor who had been eighteen months in the country and had never visited a school, and knew nothing of school work. Mr. Giles' appointment to the inspectorship can only be described in the famous words of Burke, "In a job it was conceived and in a job its mother brought it forth." Its mother was the Director of Public Instruction, and it has brought disgrace on its parents. The head of a department who indulges in a cruel and wanton job must be prepared to reap the serious and lasting disadvantage of such a course. He cannot expect to have under him contented and zealous workers. We are told as a palliation of the job that Mr. Jacob will get the next vacancy in the Inspectorial line. There is no likelihood of a vacancy occurring for the next five years. So after eighteen years' hard service Mr. Jacob will be rewarded with a place in the 4th grade of the educational service. Truly, the mercies of the great are great. It must, however, be borne in mind that the redress of particular grievances and the reversal of particular acts of injustice produce little or no effect; for no one knows when the next piece of harsh treatment may be inflicted and suffered, and whether any redress will be obtained for it at all. The post of inspector is a most responsible one, and ought not to be given away in a reckless manner. The success of the education of the Presidency depends a great deal on the method of examination of the schools. Every school ought to have its own method of work and its own special characteristics, and therefore a good inspector should not only be able to examine but to discriminate. In order to be a good inspector a man must have had some experience in the art of teaching and of scholastic routine. The tendency of examinations with a fixed standard is unfortunately to promote the cramming of the few and the neglect of the many. Mr. Giles encourages this tendency when he recommends head masters "to discourage the attendance of backward and stupid boys." The business of the master is to develop normally the faculties of his scholars, unequal as they may be, and to bring all the girls, poor as well as rich, to such degree of perfection as they are capable of. Mr. Giles ought to remember that if all of us who were stupid and backward had been denied education, very few of us now would have been able to read and write.

EVENING CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

WE have already announced that a grand evening Concert will be given next Tuesday in the Town Hall, when some of our favorite vocalists have proffered their valuable services. The programme is already published, and a treat it promises to be. As the proceeds of the Concert are to be devoted to the fund for the maintenance of the band of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, we would urge on the consideration of the public the obligation to take the opportunity of giving effective support to this patriotic object. Encouragement will thus be given to those who sustain great responsibilities in maintaining the efficiency of a band which is listened to by hundreds with delight when performing weekly, as it does, on the Apollo Bandar, and which besides fulfils a most important function in the organisation of the Volunteer Corps.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

IT is too soon yet to make a very trustworthy forecast of the coming year; but so far as we have already gone things promise well. To begin with, the spasm in the money market may be considered over, and the banks will now let out their funds more freely, which of itself will do as much to restore confidence as anything else that can be named. Next, there are no more rumours of failures, and this encourages both banks and private firms. Further, the political horizon is much less clouded, and the almost universal impression here is that not only will the Afghan question dwindle into a difficulty of very small dimensions, but that there is no fear of serious trouble in Turkey from the ill-omened assumptions of Russia. If this one anticipation is fulfilled business will certainly improve, even although other contingencies disappoint. Yet, again, there is another favourable feature in the unexpected elasticity shown by the revenue. A quarter back nothing could have looked worse than the prospect to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of having his estimates realised. A deficiency, and that too a considerable one, seemed inevitable. But within the last month the Excise has picked up wonderfully, and now shows but a trifling decrease over the previous year, so that there is an excellent chance of the Chancellor after all coming out with a surplus. Moreover, the recovery in the Excise throws much light on the condition of the people question. It is, to say the least, most extraordinary that the particular source of revenue which most of all depends for its productiveness on the expending capacities of the working and middle classes should suddenly begin to yield more at the very time when those classes are supposed least able to afford to buy exciseable articles. Of course the explanation can only be that the depression in trade has not been so bad as has been supposed, or that it affects the masters rather than the men. The casual and unskilled workmen, who always live from hand to mouth, are worse off than usual, but the artisan in regular employment, the beer and spirit drinker *par excellence* of the community, has only lost part of his earnings, and has not chosen to seriously diminish his consumption of what he has come to regard as necessaries. It is as yet capital which has chiefly lost by the late depression in trade, and therefore it is the items of revenue which are chiefly influenced by the reduced dealings or profits of capitalists that suffer at present. Hence, while Excise and Customs have rather gained, Stamps, which represent the general run of mercantile and financial transactions, have lost all through. Connected with this point I should mention one other favourable characteristic which infuses hope of a change for the better soon. The workmen's earnings have been cut down sufficiently to put his employer in a much better position; raw materials are low in price; fuel and transport are cheap, and in these various conditions are to be found the bases of better trade in an early future. It must be noted that with every fresh reduction in wages the docility of the "hands" increases until now the merest hint of what the masters wish is almost sufficient to compel obedience. This more manageable disposition of the man is of itself a most important gain in the chances of the opening year.

There are many people here, however, who take anything but a cheerful view of the future, and these are the currency crotchetists. The advocates of the bi-metallic theory—that is, of the restoration of silver to a position as a standard of value—are excessively gloomy, and predict the direst consequences should the demonetisation of silver go any further, or even if the currency arrangements of Europe continue to be what they are. An additional fall in the exchangeable value of the rupee in allotting the Council drafts on Wednesday last has deepened the alarm of those who belong to the Cernuschi and Seyd school, and one of them who called on me expressly to discuss the silver question believes we shall ere long have the rupee down to a shilling. So far as India is concerned he thinks this will hasten on the bankruptcy of the Government. They will be unable to continue remitting to England at such a ruinous loss, and will therefore be obliged to raise a large loan here. But will they get it even at a much lower price than hitherto? This is doubted greatly, for their credit is very far indeed from what it was, and the extent of their losses by the depreciation of the rupee will make it worse. In the event of such a loan failing, bankruptcy must follow; in the event of its succeeding the French, from whom principally we get whatever gold we now want, will raise the price to almost a prohibitory point, leading to a financial crisis here. Such is the agreeable alternative which these alarmists present to the contemplation of those interested in India. But their gaze sweeps the entire horizon, and all countries alike are pointed out as inevitable sufferers from the obliteration of silver as a standard of value. I find, however, their views narrow and their arguments very one-sided. Thus they assume that India is practically ruined as an exporting and importing country by the depreciation in silver. On my pointing out that Indian exports had fallen off because, under the influence of one of our regularly recurring bad periods, the home markets could not buy the usual quantity of such commodities at a fair price, and asking him what would happen if the price of cotton were to rise a penny a pound within a month, he answered that cotton could not so rise while silver was so depreciated; which is not merely begging the question, but working round in a circle. If trade revives here we shall certainly consume more cotton, and the Indian exporters will not hold their hands from shipping it any more than the Americans would, who also have a silver standard; the first purchasing operations would at once raise the exchange. But the theory of these bi-metallists is, that as trade is dull because of the disturbance of the values, so it cannot recover unless values are readjusted. Everything is set down to silver. The effects of bad harvests in England, famines in India and China, war and devastation in the Levant and Turkey, over-trading, and over-costly production at home, all these are forgotten. My friend instanced Chili as a sufferer from the depreciation of silver. Now, Chili is a country which I happen to know a good deal about, and what is the real truth as regards it? From the accident of a change in the climatic influences on the West Coast of South America the wheat crop was almost a failure in two successive years, and Chili was impoverished to that extent, losing one of her chief articles of export. The exchange, then, turned against her naturally enough; but who would ever dream of linking the two incidents, the depreciation of silver and the failure of the Chilian wheat crop in the relation of cause and effect? When I pointed this out my friend at once admitted that he did not blame silver as the sole cause of all the existing commercial troubles; all he meant was that it had a leading share in it. He also mentioned that ten years ago, when the question of demonetising silver was first discussed, M. Cernuschi and Wolowski, the French political economist, drew up together privately a list of the effects which they expected to flow from such an economical revolution, and among those effects was a revival of the cry for protection. This at first sight seems a singular coincidence or a remarkable specimen of foresight, but it really only amounts to this, that these political economists knew the temper of the public well enough to be aware that if trade were long dull, from whatever cause, the ignorant classes would certainly cry out for the exclusion of foreign goods. It was so in 1867, and as soon as trade began to improve the cry died out. The plain fact is, that when the bi-metallic or any other idea has fairly seized upon the mind of an earnest man bent upon reform, every movement, adverse or otherwise, is explained from that standpoint of observation, and the influence of altogether different and independent causes is quite ignored.

The first instalment of the first call of £500 per share on the City of Glasgow Bank shareholders has produced a deplorably insignificant sum. At first it was thought that the product had been £1,500,000, but it turns out to be less than half, namely, between £650,000 and £700,000. No explanation of this result has been given; in fact the liquidators express their satisfaction with it. Yet the consequence must be that the total call will only yield about a million and a quarter, or just half what the lowest estimate brought out shortly after the bank failure. Naturally enough very gloomy anticipations are now formed as to the prospects of a dividend. It is fortunate that the liquidators by good management have realised a good many other of the bank's assets, and hence they will be enabled to distribute a first amount of 5s. in the pound next month. But after that the outlook is far from promising.

Another, perhaps the principal, creation of Albert Grant's promoting genius has now come to grief. This is the Credit Company, better known as the Credit Foncier, of which that distinguished genius was the first chairman and managing director. Its speculations as started by him were on a vast and even magnificent scale, and possibly had the times been propitious they might all have succeeded; but 1866 and 1867 nipped many of them in the bud, and the others struggled on under most adverse circumstances; some were wound up, others were carried through in a way which did little good to the Credit Foncier, although as in the case of the Milan Improvements they really accomplished a great public benefit, and yet others are still in suspense, waiting the return of better times. Of late the Company has only done some money-lending and discounting business of a third or fourth-rate kind, and its directors, one of whom was General Sir George Balfour, were hardly the men to initiate a better class. It may be considered one of the victims of the City of Glasgow Bank failure; at least the directors, in their circular announcing their intention to propose a voluntary liquidation, mention as one of the reasons that since that failure some of their most important "borrowing channels" have become either closed or very much restricted. In fact, this Credit Company was only one of a congeries of firms or associations which kept afloat on a wrong basis, altogether doing the wrong kind of business, and helping, in so far as it had any influence, to prop up a vicious structure of financing which should never have been reared. It is better out of the way. Bad, however, as the Credit Company may have been, it has been incomparably less of a scandal than another of the financial associations known as the London Financial, which was started 14 years ago, and has now come to irremediable grief after having utterly wasted several hundreds of thousands of capital and ruined a large number of most respectable investors, whose only fault was in believing that they could earn 12 per cent. by joint stock trading when private traders could not earn more than 5 or 6 per cent.

The three leading joint stock banks here—the London and Westminster, the Union, and the London Joint Stock—have declared their dividends for the past half year. The first two pay exactly the same as at this date last year, the only difference being that the Union carries forward a larger undivided balance; the London Joint Stock pays less, 7½ per cent. against 9, but then it transfers more to reserve. The net result is that the three banks have done just as good a business as in the previous corresponding period, unless we are to suppose that the accounts are cooked, which is incredible, considering that we are on the eve of the half-yearly meetings when much more searching questions than usual will be put to the directors and managers. Meanwhile money is getting easier and all bank shares are rising in the market again.

THE PANCHGANI SCHOOL CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If "Another Interested One" can show any false statement made by "Interested One" in his former letter, then he is at liberty to make the statement he does; if not, I say with an old writer that his letter is "a lie," &c., &c.

Panchgani, Jan. 21. ONE INTERESTED.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Panchgani schoolmaster is just now figuring before the public, I enclose you copy of a circular lately addressed by him to my wife and to other ladies at Panchgani, and leave the public to form their own opinion of the writer of such a document.

The piece of impertinence which appears over the signature of "One Interested" in your columns of the 20th instant, it is not very hazardous to guess, was inspired within a hundred miles of the same accomplished dominie's schoolroom.

I have known a sound and richly merited horse-whipping administered to man for less than half the impudence which either the letter or circular contain.

I enclose my card. ONE DISINTERESTED.

ARGYLL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE, PANCHGANI.

To the Residents of Panchgani.

With reference to certain remarks made regarding the schools being dependent on the station, I deem it necessary to place the enclosed letter before them, and also extract of rules Nos. 21, 23, 24. There are certain narrow-minded people who also retail matters sevenfold, and I think in justice to the projectors and ourselves the people ought to bring their informant with me face to face. Ovid says,

"To hear an open slander is a curse,
But not to find an answer is worse."

Socrates says—"Listen not to a talebearer or slanderer for he tells thee nothing out of good-will, but as he discovereth of the secrets of others so he will of thine in turn."

Swift says—"The worthiest people are the most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been picking at."

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of your journal, to correct a few statements made in a letter which appeared in your issue of the 20th instant, headed "Panchgani School," and signed by "One Interested."

In the first place "One Interested" appears to possess a very slight knowledge of the salary of the Head Master of the late High School, which, he asserts, was but Rs. 100 per mensem, out of which Rs. 50 was paid to an assistant. This is not so; the latter amount came out of the school funds distinct.

"One Interested" further states that four large houses have been engaged on a lease; this, too, is erroneous, as, from letters which now lie before me, received from Panchgani, I find it hinted that the projectors, or proprietors, of the Argyll School were, a short time ago, served with a notice to quit.

"One Interested" refers to the medical officer in charge, and endeavours to disparage him by saying that "he is not even a passed apothecary." Dr. Falloon, who is also Superintendent and Magistrate of the station, served on the Bombay Flats where he did great and good work throughout the famine fever period; now, if he was disqualified as a medical officer, I hardly think Dr. Hunter (then Surgeon General) would have appointed him to a charge like Panchgani.

"One Interested" speaks of the great bickering going on because Eurasians are not admitted to the "Argyll School," as a rule. I believe that, on the opening of this institution, in October last, Eurasians and a "Parsi" boy constituted the chief support of the school.

"One Interested" further states that there are 16 boarders at present, "all Europeans." Now, a little bird has whispered to me that, as yet, there is not a single child attending the school, although advertised to open on the 15th inst.

I enclose my card. TRUTH.

THE INSCRIPTION RELATING TO ST FRANCIS XAVIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday "L. S." makes a reference to the work of Mr. Fonseca in reply to mine, anent the inscription. I find in it a true copy of the said inscription, but allow me to say that its interpretation is not correct. The word *suspicit* is translated by the English word *admires*. St. Francis Xavier being venerated by the R. C. Church as the Apostle of the East, *suspicit* in the inscription certainly carries the sense of reverence and not simply of *admiration*, as Mr. Fonseca supposes. In fact, the whole tendency of the inscription is nothing less than that of veneration to the great saint, in which opinion of mine the whole R. C. Church will, I am sure, bear me out. Again, may I ask Mr. Fonseca or "L. S." what meaning he attaches to the clause "totum nulla tabella capit," which Mr. Fonseca renders in English by the words "the whole no tablet holds," when he is certainly aware of the existence of portraits or pictures of St. Xavier wherein his whole body can be seen delineated? Is there no idea of reverence carried in these words having reference to all the evangelical virtues of the great saint?

Bombay, Jan. 24. A. P. A.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Municipal Offices. There were present:—Dr. Blaney (Chairman), Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., Mr. Douglas, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and Mr. Fazalbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.

THE DRAINAGE CONTRACT.

SECRECY *versus* PUBLICITY.

The principal item on the Agenda paper was "Report of the Works Committee on the tenders for the Drainage Works."

The Chairman said the Council must first decide whether Reporters were to be present at the discussion.

Mr. Douglas—I should like to know if all that was said at the last meeting of the Council and in the Works Committee should be regarded as privileged; because I am rather surprised to see from the newspapers that we might just as well have had Reporters present all the time. I may tell you that on Tuesday evening I was asked what had been done at the meeting, and I did not think I could give an answer, because I understood the matter was to be private until the Committee's recommendation had been submitted to the whole Council. To my surprise, next morning the whole thing appeared in the papers, and in this morning's *Gazette* there is an article, which, from certain allusions it contains, must have been written by some one who heard what was said at Tuesday's meeting of the Works Committee. No person could have written that article unless he had heard the arguments at that meeting: and if this is to be the case,—if what is supposed to be private is to come before the public,—it will exercise considerable restraint, at any rate, on arguments I myself might wish to bring forward. I should like to know whether remarks made at these so-called private meetings are to be regarded as privileged.

Rao Saheb Mandlik—I entirely agree with Mr. Douglas. I was surprised, on Wednesday morning, to see in each of the daily papers a paragraph stating what we had done at the meeting of the Works Committee. Not that I wish to keep anything back; but if it is the wish of the Committee, or of the Town Council, that the discussion on any particular subject should not be reported, then it ought not to be reported.

The Chairman—I never heard anything about private and confidential meetings. The only occasions on which the question has arisen as to the advisability of the presence of Reporters or not, have been when members of the Council, or the Commissioner or executive officers have wished to speak their mind as to the character or pecuniary position of persons, which remarks it would not be desirable to have made public. Beyond that, I think it has always been the wish of the Council that everything that passes here shall be made as public as possible.

Mr Rugoonath N. Khote—Another question arises, beyond the fact of the newspaper articles, viz:—how could Macfarlane and Co. have addressed us a letter the other day saying, "It is reported to us that our financial position was considered to be weak, and we now offer to deposit with you 2 lakhs of rupees?"

The Commissioner—It was not quite that.

Mr. Rugoonath—It was tantamount to that. The inference is that they must have heard from some one that their financial position had been discussed and was deemed not to be satisfactory. As regards our proceedings to-day, I think we have had sufficient talk about personal and pecuniary matters which need not be again alluded to, and I do not see why Reporters should be present.

The Chairman—The Commissioner thinks he can take no part in the discussion unless he is allowed freedom of speech.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Why not? He is a public officer.

The Commissioner—My opinion is that the discussion is more important than ever to-day. I intended to make some remarks which I think should be made in private.

Sir F. Souter—I think myself that to a certain extent the presence of Reporters cramps discussion, and for my part, I am quite prepared to propose that the usual practice be adopted and the Reporters be asked to withdraw. The result can be published if necessary.

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani—After what has passed to-day, I beg leave to say that I am quite confirmed in the opinion I expressed the other day that the Reporters should not be asked to withdraw, although I know I was alone in my opinion. It is the case that the substance of what passed both at the last Town Council meeting and at the meetings of the Works Committee is known to people who do not belong to this Council; and therefore there was a double disadvantage in the absence of Reporters. If they had been here the whole discussion would have been reported and both sides would have been heard; now, as the matter stands, there has been only one side of the discussion reported. There is a leading article on the subject in one of the papers this morning. I do not object to leading articles,—I think they exercise a healthy and good influence on all sorts of discussions, but I object to articles inspired by a one-sided view of the whole matter. In this case those persons who are against the views expressed in that article are at a disadvantage, because their arguments have not been published. With regard to remarks being made as to the peculiary position of tenderers, I repeat what I said the other day, that persons who tender for contracts to a public body ought to be prepared to have their position and qualifications publicly criticised. If they are not ready and willing to submit to such criticism, they should not tender at all. If the Reporters are asked to withdraw, on public grounds I protest against it.

The Chairman—Do you propose an amendment?

Mr. Sayani—I thought I was alone, but as I understand there is a member present who will support me, I will propose as an amendment that the Reporters be not asked to withdraw.

Sir F. Souter agreed with a good deal of what Mr. Sayani had said. It really became a farce if they excluded Reporters from their meetings, and then members of the Council, as soon as they got outside, proclaimed everything that had taken place. (Hear, hear.) He thought it ought to be understood, especially when the Reporters were asked to withdraw, that they were, so to speak, on their honour, and that it really became a point of honour that they divulge what took place. He maintained that it was to the public advantage that the Reporters should be asked to withdraw on certain occasions, if this were thoroughly understood and acted upon, but otherwise, as he had said, it was a mere farce.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was of opinion that it would be more to the advantage of the Town Council and of the public also, if the Reporters remained to report what transpired. They had had experience already of the result of asking the Reporters to withdraw and not report the proceedings. Information of what had been done, and especially one-sided views had been made public, and those who took the other side of the question had no opportunity of setting themselves right. He did not see any reason for asking the Reporters to withdraw. The Council were met to decide an important matter affecting the interests of the ratepayers and the public in general, and he asked—What was there in connection with their consideration of that subject to be concealed from the public and the press? The only reason which had been urged was that the personal merits of tenderers would be discussed. It seemed to him that there was no harm in discussing the merits and capabilities of different tenderers. Let them be freely discussed, and the discussion not withheld from the papers. He did not think they gained anything by discussing this subject with closed doors; on the contrary they suffered a great deal.

Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote said he could not go the whole length in agreeing with Mr. Sayani. He thought it was very necessary that when the relative monetary position of different tenderers was discussed some sort of secrecy should be observed. But as regards their capabilities and merits, their aptitude for doing the work, the discussion on these points would bear criticism and might be proclaimed in the papers without any harm being done. He did not think the discussion at the present meeting would have any reference to the tenderers' monetary position at all, because they had had enough talk about that already. He, therefore, thought the proceedings should be public.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik agreed with Sir F Souter. It was decided at a former meeting, of which the present one was a continuation, that the Council's discussions on the question of the Drainage Contract were not to be reported.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote thought that at all events those members who took a certain view of the subject had a right to let the world know what the arguments and reasons were which induced them to come to that conclusion. The views and arguments of one side had been ventilated through the columns of the *Gazette*.

Mr. Douglas—Some members say everything ought to be made public; but there was a letter which we discussed at the beginning of our last committee meeting. Would it be desirable that such a letter should be made public?

The Chairman—There would soon be no tenders.

On the question being put to the vote, the Council resolved that the Reporters should be asked to withdraw.

We were informed later that the Council adjourned till Tuesday next, without any decision having been arrived at.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

A letter was submitted from the Commissioner, No. 557, dated 18th instant, forwarding returns of religious and charitable institutions, Government and private buildings, and fountains at present supplied with Vehar Water at nominal or reduced rates, or free of charge. Mr. Grant recommends that in future water should be supplied to all buildings, [Government, religious, charitable and private] by meter; water supplied to private buildings to be charged at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, to religious and charitable institutions at the rate of 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, and to Government buildings at the rate of 8 annas as at present, being 2-3rd of the public rate. Hospitals to be supplied with water free of charge.

It was ordered that the papers should be circulated.

SIR WALTER MORGAN.—Mr. Cunniah Chetty, the public-spirited citizen of Madras, who bore the expenses of the fireworks at the Madras Fair, is making arrangements to give a farewell ball to Sir Walter Morgan, the retired Chief Justice of Madras.—*Madras Times.*

A CASE OF MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A young man, named Henry Adels, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, attached to the survey party under Captain Andrews, now conducting field operations in the Cuttack district, some weeks ago left camp one morning to survey a wild portion of the district in which the survey party is now in, and no trace of him has since then been found, though search parties were despatched in all directions day after day. It is surmised that a tiger must have carried him off, as the place in which he was then engaged in surveying is a very wild one.—*Indian Daily News.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MANCHESTER AND THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Manchester Cotton Manufacture Conference has agreed to a resolution in favour of the abolition of the Indian import duties.

Consols remain at 96½.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S NEW ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

BERLIN, JAN. 23.

The Lower House has passed a resolution condemning Prince Bismarck's new Parliamentary Discipline Bill, which is aimed against the Socialists.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JAN. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Java, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

PORT SAID, JAN. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed from here to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats moderate demand but firmer.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera .... 4⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-7⅝

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 75½

4½ per cent. do. 81

3 per cent. Consols for account. 96½

5 per cent. French Rentes 1872 ...... 114½

Bar Silver .... 50⅜d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	..£10,400,000 Dec.	£100,000
Bills Discounted	....£26,400,000 Inc.	£1,200,000
Bullion	............£29,700,000 Inc.	£500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 31½ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 24, 7-1 A.M.

Mail Steamer Hindoostan, from Suez, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.........1s. 7⅛d.	per Re
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8 1-16 to 1 8⅛d.	,,
Credits, 8 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	...2·11½ to 2·12⅛	,,

WE learn that the Rev. C. Walford, M. A., Chaplain of Belgaum Camp, is directed to proceed on duty to Mahableshwar for the present season. It would doubtless be a matter of regret to many if his own important station is deprived of his services.

WE regret to hear that the Venerable S. Stead, Archdeacon of Bombay, is obliged from ill health to leave shortly for England; our worthy Cathedral Chaplain, Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., will act for him. Changes in the Ecclesiastical Department have been, we observe, exceptionally frequent in the last three months.

GOLD in the Wynaad (says the *Pioneer*) is not the only metal which is exported from Southern India. A company has lately been formed which has made an agreement with the zemindars of Kangundi and Punganar, in North Arcot, for iron-smelting operations in these zemindars' estates.

THE question about re-appointing a Government Advocate in the North-West Provinces is, we believe, awaiting a report under preparation by the Board of Revenue as to the extent of the saving, if any, that has accrued to Government while the appointment has been in abeyance.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—The reception accorded to Sir Michael Kennedy, the hero of the Bombay and Madras Famines, on his arrival per s.s. Deccan on Sunday, was very different to the honours paid to him on his departure from Madras. His Grace of Buckingham and Chandos himself accompanied his Lieutenant to the steamer, and the embarkation was accomplished with the pomp and ceremony that marks the departure of an ex-Governor. At Garden Reach, the newly-appointed member of Council was met by a faded looking *chuprassee* and a *ticca* gharry.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Enquiries have been addressed to us with a view of ascertaining whether anything has been done in the matter of the Jowaki medal. So far as we can hear, the medal rolls have not yet been called for.

THE same paper notices with sincere satisfaction that one of the points which we predicted with confidence would become conspicuous in the event of war, *viz.*, the paucity of European officers with the native army, is attracting general attention in England.

THE *Pioneer*:—The Maharaja Scindia reached Calcutta last Friday morning, and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy, in the Marble Hall, on the day following. His Highness, we are glad to learn, has quite recovered from his recent severe illness. Among the complimentary assurances conveyed to him by His Excellency was this,—as we are informed,—namely, that the loyal attitude assumed and maintained by the Gwalior Chief on the present occasion of our undertaking the chastisement of the late ruler of Afghanistan, amounted, in respect of the moral or political support afforded by it, to the same thing as if an army of soldiers had been contributed by His Highness. The Maharaja is much to be congratulated, and will bear his good fortune, let us hope, with becoming moderation.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) hear from Amritsur that two Sirdars of that City have made over to the officer commanding the Depôt of the 23rd Pioneers 500 pairs of warm socks and 500 pairs of gloves as a New Year's gift to the men of the corps now on service in the Kurram valley.

A REUTER'S telegram in the London papers from Malta says:—H. M. Store-ship Wye, from Artaki Bay, and the Salamis, from Larnaca, arrived here on Jan. 2. The Wye will return to Artaki after the arrival, from England, of the Himalaya troopship, which vessel is expected on the 7th idem. Lord John Hay's squadron will proceed to Vourlah at the end of the month to hold a court-martial on Captain Lindesay Brine, of H.M.S. Invincible, for not executing Admiral Hornby's manœuvring orders.

Truth:—The last novelty in thieving is rather a peculiar one. A few days ago a young lady with whom we are acquainted was, in company with her brother, looking in at a shop window in Pall Mall, when she felt a slight touch on her shoulder, and turning round saw an ill-favoured fellow moving away from her. She thought nothing further of it; but on returning home she discovered that the loose knot of her hair had been nearly cut through, and on removing her bonnet half-a-yard of her hair fell off. The scoundrel had evidently been disturbed, or he would have carried off his spoil. The young lady had a profusion of beautiful brown hair—a fashionable hue just now. This occurred in the forenoon, about eleven o'clock, when few passengers were about. It was fortunate for the thief that the brother of the lady did not catch him, for we don't think he would have delegated his punishment to the police!

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Notwithstanding the very obvious difficulties of supplying the Kandahar columns, notwithstanding the extreme importance of the proper maintenance of the communications along this line, we again hear on sure authority that the Government of India is opposed to the construction of the line of railway from Sukkur to Dadur. We had hoped that here at all events common sense had prevailed over theoretical disquisition and economic misgivings, and that a work, which in all human probability will be required to ensure the safety of an entire army, would be carried out ere yet too late. In refusing to take the responsibility of an outlay which could not easily be swelled beyond seven or eight lakhs of rupees, the Government is taking the infinitely more onerous responsibility of deliberately risking and placing in the utmost jeopardy the lives of many thousands of soldiers whose due support is an Imperial necessity. It is impossible to exaggerate this necessity, and in giving it wide and timely publicity we would remind those who have accepted the onus of denying it, that the nation will assuredly hold them liable for any disaster which may accrue to the Kandahar or Quetta columns by reason of imperfect communications with their base.

THE *Statesman* has taken to journalistic amenities. He says:—"A very characteristic article appears in the *Pioneer* on the subject of Mr. McMinn's acquittal by the Supreme Government, of the charges preferred against him by Sir George Couper's administration, and his transfer, without penalty of any kind, from the N.-W. to the Central Provinces. There is deep untruthfulness in almost every line of the article, but it would be wasted time to convict the *Pioneer* of offence of that order. No doubt it would have been very pleasant to the *Pioneer* to have had its unscrupulous statements throughout this N.-W. famine given countenance to, by unscrupulous action on the part of the Government of India. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to say that we believe the public owe the course taken by the Government to Mr. Bernard and to Lord Lytton. It has been a source of bitter disappointment to us to have had to oppose Lord Lytton's government at all. That the fault is not ours, is the clear testimony of conscience. The *Pioneer* has done its utmost to betray the present Government into immoral courses, and it is a heavy disappointment no doubt to its conductors that Mr. McMinn has not been sacrificed for the sake of administrative consistency. We do our contemporary the justice to believe that had the case rested with himself, he would have taken care that Mr. McMinn remembered as long as he lived his silly protests against "the best managed famine" that India has ever seen. There is a sort of chivalry in Lord Lytton's recommending the proprietor of the *Pioneer* for special honour by her Majesty, and if anything could reconcile public feeling to it, it would be the fact that it was just possible to go a step lower and to have decorated its editor. When Mr. Levi, of the *Daily Telegraph*, is elevated to the peerage, everything will be complete.

IT is stated that the War Office authorities have decided to discontinue the custom of awarding good conduct gratuities to soldiers from the beginning of this year. These gratuities have been hitherto paid out of the fines inflicted upon soldiers for drunkenness. From the Army Estimates it appears that these fines were expected to produce £45,000 in 1873-4, in the three succeeding years £30,000, and in 1877-78 £17,000, while for the current year they were placed at £19,000 The reason for the abolition of the gratuities is said to be that the expenditure for rewards of late years has been found to exceed the amount of fines inflicted. It is very gratifying to learn that drunkenness in the army is so much on the decline, but that this should be given as a serious reason for the withdrawal of gratuities for good conduct is strange indeed. It would almost appear as if the system of giving gratuities was originally established with the view of getting rid of the difficulty as to the disposal of the fines.

UNUSUAL interest was manifested last month in the proceedings of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society, a large number of distinguished Turkestan officers having assembled to hear the latest intelligence respecting the overflow of the Oxus. The secretary, in his lengthy report, did not add much to what is already known of the inundation, but he read a letter from the Khan of Khiva, which threw a ray of light upon the cause of the phenomenon. According to Seid Mahomed, the winter of 1877-78 was remarkably severe in Central Asia, and a mass of snow accumulated which in the spring caused floods more extensive than any that have taken place during the present century. All the way along the lower course of the Oxus the surface of the river rose to the top of the bank, and at length the waters broke through the barrier at three different points below Khiva, each about forty miles apart, and the inundation of the Kara Kum commenced. No opposition being encountered by the flood, the waters naturally swept towards the depression in the desert which originally held the Oxus, and forming a junction in this hollow, they filled up a number of stagnant lakes, including the spacious Sari Kameesh, and continued their westward course in the direction of the Caspian, until the limit of their volume was reached. As soon as the spring floods began to subside the Khan set labourers to work to repair the river bank, and by this time probably two of the rents have been closed. The third, however, on account of its size, will have to remain open until the Russians assist in the work of restoration, and, at any rate, will not be meddled with until it has been examined by the engineers despatched by General Possiet to view the effects of the inundation. In all likelihood the breach will be kept open altogether the floods having occasioned a material benefit to Khiva in covering the contiguous desert with a convenient waterway, which may be ultimately extended to the Caspian. Without any effort on the part of Russia the 450 miles of burning desert, treeless and waterless, intervening between Krasnovodsk and Khiva have been reduced to 160, and at a stroke the Oxus has opened up a highway which bids fair to change the fate of Central Asia.

WE (*Whitehall Review*) are in a position to state that the reports which reach us from India as to the probable assumption of command of the expeditionary Forces by Sir Frederick Haines in the spring will not be confirmed. Much against his will does Sir Frederick remain in India, whilst a large portion of the army of which he is the responsible head is engaged in operations in the field; but Lord Lytton is strongly averse to his assuming the active command, and it is in deference to his lordship's wishes that the General continues in India. Lord Lytton holds that Sir Frederick can perform more important service by remaining at the seat of government to direct those arrangements upon which the ultimate result of the campaign will completely depend. There is no doubt but that General Haines's services will meet with due recognition, for however much kudos the generals in command of columns may have earned for themselves, it is fitting and right that the brains which have matured the plan of operations and have had all the working out of the arrangements should not be overlooked in the distribution of rewards.

FROM the January number of the Royal Geographical Society's new periodical we gather the following notes respecting the surveying arrangements of the Afghanistan Expedition. Captain M. W. Rogers, R. E., accompanies the Quetta (Kwatab) expeditionary column as surveyor. He has previously for some years been engaged in triangulating in the deserts of Eastern Sind. We learn that he has already fixed a number of mountain peaks in the neighbourhood of Quetta and Khelat, and he will probably extend his triangulation northward, so as to join his work with that of the Khoorum and Khyber columns. Among many urgent pieces of topographical survey work needed in this direction may be mentioned the exploration of some better route to Quetta than the one from Rajampur *via* Bandaula, Dehra, Lehri, and the Bolan, which proved especially harassing to the troops, followers, artillery, and cattle of General Biddulph's force. Lieutenant Barton is said to be surveying a route from Cashmere, *viâ* Shapur, but the one which particularly requires surveying is the direct route to Candahar, *via* the Sangbar Pass, along which Prince Dara Shukoh took his immense army against Candahar in 1653, as related by Major Raverty. With the Khyber column are Major Tanner, Captain Samuells, and Mr. Scott, all surveyors of experience, who are fixing points on the ranges encompassing the route, so as to combine this work with other points fixed in previous times, and so supply a correct basis for the construction of a topographical map, extending as far as, if not beyond, Kabul. It is not improbable, too, that if opportunity offer these surveyors may proceed to map out the almost unknown regions of Kafirstan and other parts. Captain R. G. Woodthorpe, lately returned from Assam, is accompanying the Khoorum column; and we learn from a private letter from Major O. B. St. John, R.E., that he is deputed to Quetta, where he will, no doubt, be able to add greatly to our geographical knowledge of the country.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows: on Sundays, at Falkland Hall, (back of Grant Road Theatre), 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Hall, Fort, (back of old Secretariat), and old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place, Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

The Harbour Service will be held (Sunday) morning to-morrow the 26th inst, at 11 a. m., and Thursday evening next, the 30th inst, on board the Ship Knight Companion at 7-30 p. m. Captains, officers and men are earnestly invited.

A NEW CONVEYANCE.—The *Statesman* describes a new style of conveyance, which Mr. Dave Carson has introduced at Calcutta:—"Speaking of Dave we are reminded of the sensation he is creating in town just now with his new 'four-in-hand,' a contrivance Mr. Carson has imported from China, where the vehicle is in general use. This 'chair' is a great improvement on our palkee, and might with great advantage be substituted for the latter. In shape it resembles a palkee on end, between bow shafts; it is much lighter than the palkee and, unlike the latter, is of elegant appearance. The passenger sits upright in the chair, which is roomy and comfortable, and the four bearers run between the shafts, one behind another, each with one end of two cross supports resting on his shoulder: their action is thus entirely free and untrammelled, and they can we should say, get over a given distance with half the fatigue the conveyance of a palkee over the same ground would entail."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana Rink this evening:—

Valse	Die Grafenberger	Gung'l.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Selection	Poliuto I Martiri	Donizetti.
Valse	Lord Lovell's	Laurent.
Quadrille	Barbe Bleue	Bauseau.
Galop	Alabama	Burckhardt.

A SALUTE of 15 guns was fired yesterday afternoon by Her Majesty's Flagship Euryalus, on the occasion of the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., visiting that ship.

WE are requested to state that the Bombay Gymkhana Paper Chase will start to-morrow from the Musketry camp near Bandora at 7 a.m., and that by the kind permission of the officers concerned the tents are available for those who may wish to sleep there to-night.

CEREMONIES on a grand scale will take place to-morrow on the occasion of opening the new dhurumsalla at Cowasjee Patel Tank, which is, we believe, the largest and most commodious in Bombay.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Babajee Suntoo, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two years' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of stealing a silver chain, valued Rs. 29, the property of Premjee Bara.

A PARSEE GOVERNMENT OFFICER PROCEEDING TO AFGHANISTAN.—We hear that Mr. D. M. Lalcaca, of the General Post Office, Bombay, son-in-law to the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., is proceeding to Afghanistan to take charge of the Field Force Post Office, Kandahar.

RECEIVING AND DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, Trecum Hemraz, a dealer in opium, was convicted by Mr. W. Webb of voluntarily receiving and disposing of property which he knew or had reason to believe to be stolen, viz., 24 balls of opium of the value of Rs. 250, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The opium in question is a portion of that recently stolen by a G. I. P. Railway policeman and a goods clerk, stationed at the Byculla railway station, and who have been both convicted of the offence. The prisoner was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Rama Rambajee Kalla and Crushna Rama Kalla, who stand charged, prisoner No. 1 with having on the 11th Nov. last committed culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the death of Mulleba Oomajee and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the above offence. They were both formally committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The deceased, Mulleba Oomajee, who was a muccadum in the service of Jamsetjee Nowrojee, a wine merchant, was waylaid by the two accused on the day named and severely beaten, from the effects of which he died shortly after.

A PICK-POCKET.—On Thursday last, an Arab, named Moburrak Yahyab, was convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of committing theft of currency notes of the Madras Circle to the value of Rs. 1,800 belonging to Mariam Botalho, an inhabitant of South Canara. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. The complainant came to Bombay recently to purchase goods, and on the 11th instant he went to the Cloth Market for that purpose, at which time he had in his pocket the above sum wrapped up in a handkerchief. The complainant, after purchasing some cutlery, put his hands into his pocket for the notes, but found the packet missing, when he made a report to the Police. On Sunday last Mr. Inspector Gough, while making enquiries into another case of theft at Mandavie, and searching a coffee shop there, discovered a number of notes of the Madras Circle in a bag to the value of Rs. 500. On asking the prisoner how he became possessed of the same, he made an evasive answer, but upon further pressing him he confessed that they were stolen from the pocket of the complainant on the date in question, and pointed out the several shopkeepers from whom he had purchased articles with the remainder of the notes. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

IN Symons's Meteorological Magazine for December we find the following deserved testimony to the value of Mr. Charles Chambers' work, recently issued, entitled "The Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency:"—India, or at any rate the Observatories of Bombay and Madras, have contributed largely to meteorological literature. We have 14 large quarto volumes of Bombay observations, and yet our set is not perfect; and although the observations at Madras have not been printed in equal detail, yet the publications of that Observatory are as much as one can lift. And, after all, what have that pile of volumes taught the world? They tell us what was the pressure, temperature, and humidity of the air at Bombay at every hour of every day from 1845 to 1857; so far well, but what the public require is not only the original observations, but also the results. We have no hesitation in saying that the single volume recently published by Mr. Chambers is of far more general utility than the whole previously issued. It is so good that it can afford to be put before the meteorologists of all nations as a specimen of complete reduction; it is so good that the Astronomer Royal has had an abstract of it prepared which will be read at the next meeting of the Meteorological Society, and it is so good that we can scarcely suggest any improvements. We recommend the work to the careful study of those responsible for meteorological progress, as the best specimen we have yet seen of thoughtful reduction of a long series of observations.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN GADDUM AND CO. AND THEIR MUCCADUM.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Inverarity stated that the suit filed by Morarjee Mooljee against Messrs. Gaddum and Co. having been settled by the parties out of Court, he asked leave to withdraw the suit without liberty to bring a fresh suit; the injunction granted against the defendants to be dissolved, and each party to bear his and their own costs. Mr. Russell consented, and the application was granted.

NOMINATION OF FELLOWS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M. A., L.L.B.	The Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E.
E. B. Carrol.	F. G. Selby, B. A.
Cowasji Postonji, G. G. M. C.	The Revd. H. C. Squires, B. A.
Joseph Ezekiel.	The Revd. E. de Vos., S. J., S. T. P.
The Revd. F. X. Fibus, S. J., S. T. P.	H. F. White, B. A.
Jehanghir Cowasji Jehanghir Readymoney.	

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 15th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Harvesting of late khariff commenced rabi prospects fair.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops good.

Hyderabad.—Crops damaged by frost in Sakrand taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops healthy.

Ahmedabad.—Locusts continue in portions of Viramgam. In Dhandhuka, Viramgam and Gogo talukas cold weather crops have suffered considerably. Dholka, Sanand, and Parantij fare well.

Kaira.—Locusts passed through Kaira and A'nand on 10th and 11th respectively without causing damage. Rabi crops thriving.

Thana.—Rabi crops good.

Kolaba.—(For week ending 13th inst.)—Rabi sowing completed.

Ratnagiri.—(For week ending 7th inst.)—Rabi crops pretty good.

Ahmednagar.—Crops good; rain wanted at Kopargaon and for crops in poor soil elsewhere. Crops destroyed by rats in some places in three talukas.

Satara.—Rabi and bagayat crops promising.

Kaladgi.—Rabi crops middling: injured by rats.

Belgaum.—Considerable damage being done to rabi crops by rats in Gokak, Parasgad, and Athni.

Kanara.—Second crops fair.

Rajkot.—Locusts in Navanaga.

Wadhwan.—Locust in Patri and Wanod. State of crops same as before.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd January 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·912
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	62·5
Relative humidity of Air	·594
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·8
General Direction of Wind	E, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	313

THE SUPPOSED CASE OF MURDER AT CALCUTTA.—From further enquiries we learn that the European seaman whose body was found lying in the river and who belonged to the B. S. Aphrodita, was named C. Funk. It appears that he came on board at midnight quite drunk, and began to complain of the loss of a ring which he had on him. Shortly after this he, together with a number of shipmates, hailed a dingy and was going ashore. He managed somehow to tumble over board, but was rescued by the dandies, taken ashore, and placed by them under a tree. It is not clear what happened after this; he was never again seen alive. The statements of the Captain, the crew who accompanied him, and the boatmen, have all been taken down, and an inquest will be held into the circumstances attending his untimely end.—*Englishman.*

THE *Indian Mirror* moralises as follows:—"The leaders of the Opposition are striving desperatively to bring about a reaction against the Ministry. Yet what is this party-spirit compared with what we have in India? English statesmen of both parties, though furiously hating each other, are united on one point. They will never grudge to vote the last farthing for the Afghan war; nor will they consent to do anything which will lower the national prestige. In this country if two of the same firm disagree, one of them will remain and the other open another shop in close contiguity to the original one. He will adopt almost the same name, lower the rates and divert constituents to his own side. If two of any society disagree, one is sure to go and open a rival institution in front of the original office. Thus the object of the rebel parties is to ruin and destroy the old shop. English rivalry is honorable; but party-spirit, such as we find it in Bengal, is despicable and immeasurably mean."

PECULIAR CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 16.

A CURIOUS case of criminal breach of trust is now being tried in the Court of the Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Major T. Trueman. Subjoined I send you a copy of the judgment delivered by Major T. Trueman, in his capacity as Acting Judge of the Cantonment Court of Small Causes, in a civil suit between the parties concerned, which arose from a criminal case now pending in Major Trueman's Court as Cantonment Magistrate:—

MR. JOHN O. KING vs. MAHOMED ALLI.

This is a claim made by Mr. John O. King against Mahomed Alli for Rs. 50, which plaintiff urges was contracted under the following circumstances. namely, that the present defendant, Mahomed Alli, is the prosecutor in a criminal case against plaintiff, Mr. J. O. King, in which he charges that person with criminal breach of trust as an agent, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. That on the day fixed for the hearing of the said criminal case, being the 3rd day of January 1879, it was called on about 10 o'clock in the morning. That he Mr. J. O. King was present with his three pleaders, and that the defendant in the present case, to wit, Mahomed Alli, being the complainant, was present in court, but his pleader not being present he applied to the court for postponement until the arrival of the said pleader. The court waited two hours, and as the pleader, Mr. Kashinath Gadgil, was not forthcoming, Mahomed Alli made an application for a postponement to another day. This was opposed by Mr. King on the ground that he had three pleaders ready in court, that delay would be expensive to him, would prolong his anxiety, and would be deterimental to him. The court having in view that Mr. King would be put to expense, suggested that perhaps a postponement would be agreed to if Mahomed Alli would pay Mr. King's expenses for the day. The parties came to terms out of court, namely, that Mr. King should withdraw his opposition to a compromise on Mahomed Alli paying Rs. 50 to him, when Mr. King's pleaders withdrew the objections raised for a postponement. The main facts of the case are not denied, but the following pleas were advanced by the present defendant. 1st, Mr. King has not established the contract he was engaged in with his pleaders, namely, that he was to pay them Rs. 110 per day. 2nd, Undue influence was employed by Mr. King to compel him, defendant, to enter into the contract. 3rd. That the policy of criminal law is to prevent costs, *save* when malice is shown, and that he, Mahomed Alli, received no consideration. I am of opinion that the establishing of the contract between Mr. King and his pleaders is of no consequence, and that it was open to the defendant's pleader to examine them if he thought fit. It is in evidence that Mahomed Alli made an offer of Rs. 50 to Mr. King through Mr. Rajana Lingoo. With reference to the 2nd plea, namely, that undue influence was used by Mr. King to compel Mahomed Alli to promise the payment of Rs. 50, I am of opinion that undue influence referred to does not mean coercion, or the pressure put on for the purpose of claiming a hard bargain, and that the section was not meant to give courts the power of setting aside a bargain which might be considered oppressive. The third plea is that the policy of criminal law is to prevent costs, save when malice is shown. Having in view Section 308 of the C. P. C., which says a criminal court may order the whole or part of any fine to be paid as compensation, 1st, for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution; 2nd, for the offence complained of when such offence can, in the opinion of the court, be compensated by money, I do not think this plea can stand. Now, the fourth plea is that defendant received no consideration. Addison tells us in his Law of Contracts, that if any one agree to perform or effect anything whether that consists in giving or doing something, or omitting or withholding something, on the understanding that another in his turn should do something, or give, or deliver something, or *vice versa*, it is valid consideration, or if anything is performed which a party is under no legal obligation to perform, or if anything is given, or done, as the consideration or inducement for the promise whereby the promisor or party making the promise has obtained or secured for himself some benefit or advantage, there is a sufficient consideration to render the promise obligatory in law, and capable of sustaining an action. Here in this case we have Mr. King agreeing to effect that his pleaders shall not oppose that postponement in the criminal case, on the understanding that Mahomed Alli should, in his turn, do something, namely, give or deliver Rs. 50 as the expenses of the day incurred by Mr. King, or again, we have Mr. King preferring an action which he has no legal objection to perform, namely, withdrawing his objections to a postponement in the criminal case, as the consideration or inducement to Mahomed Alli to promise to pay him Rs. 50, and thereby secure for himself the benefit or advantage of paying the expenses of the day, namely, Rs. 50. This is a sufficient consideration and renders the promise to pay those Rs. 50 obligatory in law, and capable of sustaining the present action. Judgment for plaintiff Rs. 50 with costs Rs. 6-8.

MEETING OF MESSRS. NICOL AND CO.'S CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. was held on Thursday at 34, Elphinstone Circle. The meeting was convened by a circular signed by Messrs. Moore and Macaulay as trustees, and purported to be issued in fulfilment of a promise made by Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hall. Mr. Macintosh Balfour occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Moore, Macaulay, Cormack, Grigor, Noble, Cruddas, Kessowjee Jadowjee, and several native creditors. Mr. Conroy attended as legal adviser to the trustees and committee.

Mr. M. Balfour, in opening the meeting, stated that it had been called because a promise had been made that one should be held in three months from the date of the first meeting. At the first meeting trustees and committee-men were appointed shortly after the signing of the trust deed. The three European members of the committee took exception to the deed. He did all in his power to overcome their objection, but failed. On the 29th December last, a meeting of the creditors was called by the three committee-men referred to, and they then sent in their resignations. Suits had been filed in the High Court to set aside the trust-deed, and these suits were still pending. No doubt damage had been done of the estate by these suits and by the refusal of the committee to act. New members of the committee were appointed in place of those resigned, viz., himself, Mr. Cormack and Mr. Gordon. The last named resigned shortly after his appointment. The business of the liquidators had steadily progressed notwithstanding that legal difficulties had sprung up at nearly every step: three lacs odd had been got in, and 82,000 odd had been paid out. The balance in hand was now Rs. 2,12,178. That was all that they could now report. The accounts were on the table, and any creditor could inspect them and make a copy, if he liked. If any creditor wished for any information on any point that he (Mr. Balfour) could give him he would do so. As regards Fleming's estate, not much had been done, and several suits had been filed at Kurrachee. There was one matter more (continued Mr. Balfour) to bring to your notice, as you have heard. Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. possess certain rights in gold fields at the Wynaad and we are advised that those rights are perfectly good, although claims have been set up against them. At present an estimate cannot be made of the value of this asset, but it is within the bounds of possibility that the amount may be sufficient to pay up claims in full.

A native here asked where the balance in hand was deposited.

Mr. Balfour—In the Bank of Bombay.

A Creditor—Does it carry any interest?

Mr. Balfour—Not at present; the committee will decide what is to be done with it.

The Creditor—What is the amount of the liability of Nicol and Co?

Mr. Balfour—I have not the slightest idea. Until the City of Glasgow Bank has paid claims we can't say what we have to pay.

The Creditor—I ask that the balance in hand be invested in Government Paper.

Mr. Balfour—This is left to the committee to decide.

The Creditor—I ask that a note may be taken of our wishes as to the disposal of the money.

Another Creditor—What is the dispute between W. Nicol and Co. and the Carwar Co?

Mr. Balfour—Neither the Bank of Bombay nor the Carwar Co, are represented at this meeting, which is only a meeting of the creditors of W. Nicol and Co. You must go to the office of the Carwar Co. if you require any information on that point.

The Creditor—It has some connection with W. Nicol and Co.

Mr. Balfour—No claim has yet been made. There may be one hereafter. I decline to allow any discussion as to the Bank of Bombay and the Carwar Company and W. Nicol and Co. If the creditors want to know if the Bank of Bombay has established its claim to a lien tell them that the members of the firm of W. Nicol and Co. acknowledged it before their failures and that it has been legally acknowledged.

A Creditor—At the first meeting the Bank said they would acknowledge the claim to the extent of Rs. 40,000.

Mr. Balfour denied that, and said that he did not know of any amount of Rs. 40,000, the claim on the Carwar Company had not yet been adjusted. If the creditors were not satisfied with the committee's action he could appoint others for (he added) we are not going to be questioned in this way. There are many questions such as these that will have to go before counsel. Every care is taken to protect the rights of the creditors, and it is because the Bank of Bombay has such claims on the estate that I joined the committee with the sanction of my directors. As to the claim of the Bank of Bombay on certain cotton, counsel has advised that the lien is a good one except as to some question which is not likely to arise. The cotton never was in the hands of W. Nicol and Co. it was in the hands of the Carwar Company and of the Bank of Bombay. W. Nicol and Co. accepted the drafts drawn against the cotton, and if they had paid the same, they would have got the cotton. If the creditors will now pay the drafts, they shall have the cotton, and the proceeds of such as has been sold.

A Native Creditor—One day after the failure of W Nicol and Co. 2,000 odd bales cotton were handed to the Bank of Bombay, how is this?

Mr Balfour (to the interpreter)—Tell him he can see the opinion obtained by Mr. Macfarlane from counsel on behalf of certain creditors.

A Creditor—What is the current expense of the liquidation of the estate?

Mr. Balfour—The committee have to pay two months' salary in full to all the employes of the firm. The amount that has been expended is Rs. 14,872 on account of W. Nicol and Co. The rent amounted to Rs. 8,000, and the lease has now been got rid of.

In reply to a question of another creditor Mr. Balfour stated that the account would be explained by the committee clerk to any gentleman who required information after the meeting was concluded.

In reply to another question, Mr. Moore stated that the present expenses of the liquidation, including allowances to the partners of the firm in Bombay, came to Rs. 4,800 a month.

A Creditor here remarked that very little had been done in the three months.

Another creditor pointed out this at the rate if the liquidation lasted for four years, the entire estate would be exhausted, and asked for a list of the outstandings, as he might use his influence in recovering.

Mr. Balfour—He can't have it; tell him he can't get it. We don't want him to use his influence to get it in. We will give them no idea of any kind whatever. The committee are doing their best and do not receive a pie for their trouble.

The meeting then dissolved.—*Times of India.*

GOOD FOR ADVERTISERS:—We are sorry to inform our readers that our paper of to-day has been seriously injured by an accident by which four columns of matter were completely smashed after the paper was complete and in the press. We have been compelled to fill up the space occupied by the lost matter with advertisements.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 24.

ON the morning of the 2nd inst., the residents of Galle were startled by the announcement that Mr. A. H. Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co., had met his death by a fall from the upstair premises of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, where he had lodged the previous night. The remains were discovered early in the morning, lying in the small plot of ground attached to the Bank premises, and facing Church Street. Dr. Vandersmaght, who examined the body at the inquest, was of opinion that death was caused by fracture of the skull. He came out to Ceylon about nine years ago, as assistant to Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co. It was only in 1878 that he took a short furlough to England, and had just returned by the Tigre with renewed health and vigour, when this lamentable accident took place.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

NICOL AND CO.'S LIQUIDATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS MAIL."

SIR,—I am a shareholder in one of the Gold Mines which unfortunately fell into the hands of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., prior to their failure. The agreement made between them and the Company was, like every agreement, with obligations on both sides. I and others hold that owing to the failure of the firm the obligations on their part were not fulfilled, and so the contract is null and void. Certain shareholders have officially objected to the liquidators to any transfer, but I now learn that the liquidators have notified to the Secretary that the liquidators are ready to carry out all the obligations undertaken by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. Those obligations entailed the formation of a Company, the prospecting of the mine, and the necessary outlay on working it, which were all feasible when only blank accomodation bills had to be drawn out and sent to the London firm who were to bleed the City of Glasgow Bank; but the position is now completely changed, and I would ask you to give every publicity to the intention of the liquidators, and ask the public if it is just to spend the creditors' money in such a hazardous enterprise as mining. If the liquidators believe they have a legal lien on the mines, let them sell such right by public auction, when the utmost value will be received for it, and there will be a show of justice in their action. I think it well, however, to say that I think any one buying such right will have to confirm it in a Court of Law, for the trusting shareholders do not see the advantage of handing over their property for nothing. A WYNAAD SHAREHOLDER.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WE (*Statesman*) despatched the following letter on the Silver Difficulty by the last mail, to Sir Thomas Seccombe, Finance Secretary at the India Office.

Calcutta, 17th January 1879.

My dear Sir,—I blame myself heavily that I did not long since write to you personally on the subject of the silver difficulty, for the action that the States of the Latin Convention seem to be taking, and the news from Washington threaten very seriously to aggravate the difficulty for ourselves. I have written much on the subject since it came up in January 1876. Let me give you what my views are, in a series of simple propositions:—

I. Silver is the only metal adapted for use in the East. Gold is eminently unfit to be the currency of a poor country like India.

II. To begin to demonetize silver in India, means that the world is to discard it; when we shall bring about a series of convulsions that no man can precisely foretell, but that every man ought to know *must* happen. For it will be going back virtually to the state of things in 1848, when the total metallic currency of the world was little more than one-half its present aggregate amount.

III. The problem you have to deal with is simplicity itself. The course of the silver market in London since January 1876, shows that it was simply the overloading of the market, with the flood of metal that Germany was letting loose thereon, that has sent down the price of the metal. Now, had the Government of India but been wise enough to take up the silver with which Germany was flooding the market, sending it to India—*there would have been no silver difficulty to-day at all.* This was what I urged the Government to do in February 1876, and there is hardly a banker or merchant I believe, to-day in India, who would not tell you that if the Government had taken this advice and lifted £10,000,000 sterling a year off the market, for Public Works expenditure in this country, there would have been no silver difficulty at all. You should have stopped your Council drafts the moment you found (January 1876) that they had to compete with this cheap German silver, and you should have lifted that silver of the market, and sent it here. You might have taken up say £30,000,000 at 4 per cent. at an annual charge of but £1,200,000, and you have positively preferred to lose £3,000,000 a year in exchange for the last three years. Had you but stopped your Council drafts altogether until the flood of German silver had come out here, through the demand of the Exchange Banks, you would to-day have had a prosperous India, instead of a people in the deepest suffering. You would have redeemed Lancashire largely from the ruin that has fallen upon it; you would have avoided your own frightful losses in Exchange; and would have saved the mass of Englishmen in India, as well as the people, the cruel suffering which your refusal to do anything has brought upon them. By this prolonged Government apathy, the terms of every contract in the country have been vitiated, your own Treasury bankrupted, and millions of the people starved. And you have done all this because you could not make up your minds to take up £30,000,000 sterling of silver in three years, for your Public Works expenditure. You were afraid of increasing your gold debt in London by that amount while your own salvation, and our escape from ruin, depended upon your doing so.

You should do it *now!* You should stop this suicidal competition between your Council drafts and the silver Market, until you have lifted off the London market the German silver that is still weighing it down. Had you done this three years ago, neither the Latin States nor the American ones would have taken any step towards demonetizing silver: and you should arrest their action now, if you possibly can, by doing so. As to other simple remedies, there are *three* virtually the same, any one of which would have put an end to the difficulty, *in so far as India is concerned.*

V. These remedies are, either:—

(*a*) A sliding scale of seignorage in India, to counteract the fluctuations in the market price of silver in London:

(*b*) A sliding scale of customs duty in India, upon the metal, for the same purpose: or

(*c*) The stoppage of private coinage, but not, as the *Economist* perversely supposes, the stoppage of *State* coinage. Stop private coinage, but let the State coin with both hands.

Colonel J. T. Smith is the only English writer whose views can be listened to on the subject, or I should rather say, whose recommendations. He unfortunately, however, makes the same mistake as Mr. Syed. He will not be content with a provisional remedy, but wants a new standard introduced. You should resist to the death all proposals to introduce gold at all. There is no room for gold in India, for actual currency uses, as a child may see. The error which the whole body of pamphleteers make, is that they convert a very simple problem into a very intricate one, by their proposals. Lift the German metal off the silver market, and send it here where the soil is thirsting for it; and the silver difficulty will be over. Long before you have bought up your £30,000,000, silver will be at its normal price. If you will not do this, at all events bring the Indian rupee back, as you are bound to do, to its normal value, by a seignorage increasing in weight every month; or by a customs duty of the same kind, until exchange rises to its normal rate; or stop private coinage, while you coin freely on State account. I am purposely brief, though it necessarily makes what I say elliptical. Any thoughtful man acquainted with the subject can work out the details for himself.

The ruin which the Governmental apathy and policy of *laissez faire* have brought upon this people must be soon to be understood. You have brought your own treasury to the verge of bankruptcy, and have starved the people to death by the million. India has never known such suffering as she has gone through in the last three years, and is still enduring. Forgive the pointed character of my appeal, and believe me.

To SIR THOMAS SECCOMBE

Financial Secretary, India Office, London.

NEW STYLE OF TIGER SLAYING.

To the Editor of the Pioneer.

SIR,—I see a letter signed A Traveller in your issue of the 7th instant, stating that a reward of Rs. 500 has been offered by Government for the destruction of a man-eating tiger in Garhwal, which has killed nearly 200 human beings; and I quite agree with your correspondent that every possible endeavour ought to be made to rid the country of such a pest. I doubt, however, whether this tiger will soon be brought to bag by a rifle bullet. I learn from the letter referred to that he has been for several years at this work; he has no doubt been shikared many times, and if so, has become correspondingly cunning. A man-eater is the most wary animal in the universe, as I know to my cost, having shikared them on various occasions—once by an official order—unsuccessfully. He roams about fearlessly, however, as all felines do, during the *darkest nights*, when there is no moon, and this is precisely the time I propose dealing with him. There are in all the arsenals in Madras, and I believe also in Bengal, numbers of smoothbore bronze mountain train 12-pdr. howitzers, which have lately become obsolete; they are extremely light for their bore, the gun itself, as well as I remember, weighing only 2 cwt., at least I have lifted one off the ground myself, and I am not a man of more than ordinary strength; and the whole arrangements are so light, that one mule or bullock can run about with the gun, cariage and limber complete. Nevertheless, it takes a 12 pound shell or canister, the charge of powder being of course diminished in proportion to the weight of the piece. Now, if Government will lend me, for a month or so, one of these obsolete M.-T. Guns (one that has been returned into store as unserviceable through enlargement of bore, &c., would suit quite well), and will furnish me with a dozen friction tubes and half a dozen rounds of canister (old pattern, containing 1½ oz. iron bullets—if these have been broken up in arsenals and buried, as is probable, they could be easily made up). I will take two months' privilege leave if necessary, and lay myself out to destroy this man-eater. I will not take up your space by describing my *modus operandi*, further than to say that I would choose the darkest nights, when a tiger is least suspicious of danger, and that I fire, *not by light, but by ear*, that is to say, firing the instant to my ear tells me that the bait for which the gun has been laid, has been struck down, this being picketed in such a way that it cannot move out of the killing circle of the canister. If the tiger will take a buffalo calf—and a man-eater will not generally refuse a juicy young "hela" if in his path—I shall probably account for him within a few days after commencing operation: but if not, he must be shot (also in darkness) over one of his human corpses: if, however, as is often the case, he never returns to his feed, in consequence of having once been fired at over a "kill," he must be dealt with by another method, which would take up too much of your space to detail. Lest my proposal of using cannon against this man-eater may be considered wild and impracticable, I may mention that I have already, about 13 years ago, shot four panthers with a 6-pounder (the kind drawn by six horses) in precisely the same way as I propose to shoot this man-eater; and I could have shot many more in the same way; but gave it up, as I found it "killing made easy;" in no case did any one of these patherns live for one fraction of an instant after I drew the lanyard. Besides, it spoiled the skins—for instance one panther had 19 iron bullets through his body, in addition to having the upper half of his head carried away by the iron bottom of the canister. If Government, in the interests of humanity, should approve of my proposition, it can ascertain my address from you. I ask nothing but the loan, for a few weeks, of an obsolete and unserviceable M.-T. Howitzer. I will trust to the reward for recouping my expenses, and the satisfaction of ridding the country of a man-eater, with a death roll of "nearly 200" victims, will compensate me for any amount of personal labour. In order to assure Government and the Ordnance Department that the gun would be taken proper care of while in my hands, I had better mention that, until a few years ago, I belonged to the commissioned ranks of the R. A.: at the same time, I am willing, if desired, to deposit the value of the gun, before receiving the loan of it. AARESTEE.

THE CLAIMS OF A FAMINE OFFICER DENIED.—We hear that the claim for deputation allowance and free passage put forward by Lieutenant R. Wilson, 60th Rifles, has been negatived by the Local Government. The officer in question was ordered down to Madras from Bombay in order to afford explanation with regard to certain supposed frauds in connection with famine matters.—*Madras Athenæum.*

AN ELEPHANT HUNT.

(Pioneer.)

THE Bulrampore Khedda has opened the ball in the N. W. P. forests by catching a magnificent solitary "makna" tuskless elephant, about 9 feet high. That thorough sportsman, H. H. Sir Digbijai Sing, K.C.S.I., the Maharajah of Bulrampore, had been invited by Government to catch a few of the wild elephants which frequent the forests lying along the base of the Himalayas between the rivers Ganges and Sarda. A camping ground called Bulrampore [so named from the same khedda having been stationed there for several days in 1872] was the place appointed for the party to assemble. It is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, a few miles above Hardwar. The khedda, which consists of about 80 elephants, reached this place on the 26th December. The Maharajah arrived on the 28th. On the 29th the Maharajah kindly consented to move some ten miles down the Ganges, to try to catch two or three elephants which annually frequent the Pattri forests, to feed off the rice and sugar-cane, and which are the terror of the neighbourhood. He came across two of them on the 31st, and chased them some distance; but the ground is level, and the grass very long, and they soon outpaced the tame elephants and escaped.

On the 1st January the party returned to Bulrampore. On the 3rd, when out shooting in the forest, the Maharajah came across a fine solitary "makna" which, from the description he had received, he recognized as the elephant which had chased a lady and gentleman a few days previously. On the 4th he again saw this elephant, and was so much struck with its fine form (he is one of the best judges in India of an elephant), that he then and there determined to try to capture it, and so hopeful was he of success, that he named it Chandi Pershad on the spot. The trackers were out at daylight on the 5th, and by 9 a.m. they sent in word that the "makna" was within half a mile of camp. Orders were given to get ready 60 elephants, and at 10 a.m. the Maharajah mounted his pad, and was just going to start when he was told that Fakira, the mahout of the famous fighting elephant "Chand Murat," had gone out to take stock of the "makna," and had not yet returned. The Maharajah said it would be no use going without "Chand Murat," and that no other mahout could manage him. Subsequent events proved the correctness of the Maharajah's words. "Chand Murat" was most decidedly the hero of the day. Had he not been present, the "makna" would certainly have escaped. For more than two hours did Mr. Fakira keep the whole party waiting, but at last he turned up, and off he started. The "makna" had left his usual haunts at the base of the Chandi hills, and had crossed the watercourse which forms the boundary between the Bijnore and Gurhwal districts, and came on to a large plateau called "Jogi chour," and there he evidently intended to pass the day. This plateau is about two miles by one mile broad, and is sparsely clothed with sal, bamboos, and other trees. It was a very unfavourable spot to catch an elephant: owing to the forest he could not be seen any great distance, and there was no gorge to drive him into; however, the Maharajah did not take long to make his arrangements; he took a hasty look at the situation, held a short consultation with his officers, and issued his orders promptly and to the point. The plateau is divided near the centre by a road; this road was made the base of the operations; it was guarded by a line of men on trees with firearms, ten elephants being posted at intervals in support, and "Chand Murat," with his harem of five engaging females (without which he never travels), was stationed at the centre of the line; the left flank of the base line was guarded by a string of twenty elephants, extended at right angles for about a quarter of a mile, and from the right of the base line the remaining elephants were extended in an arc which enclosed the "makna," and reached to the extremity of the left flank.

As soon as the arc advanced the "makna" bolted towards the road; but no sooner did he show himself than several blank cartridges were fired in his face, and this so astonished and startled him that he at once retraced his steps, and tried to break through the advancing line of elephants. By the time the line had closed in; he failed to get through, and was again turned back to the road. Then he went straight towards the centre, and met "Chand Murat" face to face. The mahout said that he charged four times, and that in the fourth charge "Chand Murat" caught him in the side, and knocked him clean over. However, there was no doubt about his having come off second best, for he turned tail and bolted, with "Chand Murat" and a few other elephants in full cry. The fun now commenced in earnest; first they chased him northwards right across the plateau into a broad water-course; then down almost to the Ganges; then back up the bank on to the plateau again, and across the road to the south; then right round the plateau twice, crossing and re-crossing the road, notwithstanding the shots fired to turn him. "Chand Murat" was, to him, far more dangerous than firearms; no amount of shots could turn him so long as those dreadful tusks were in such close proximity to his tail. Other elephants joined the chase as opportunities occurred; the mahouts urged on the huge beasts to their utmost speed, and the men on the pads hammered and danced and jumped and shrieked in the most ludicrous way, endeavouring by their excited antics to induce their animals to go a little faster.

An hour and a half of such running told severely on the fat "makna;" he was not accustomed to such violent exercise, and from his labouring gait it was evident that his bolt was nearly shot, and that he couldn't last much longer. A favourable ravine was at hand with some nice cool water in it, where he had often drank in his happy days when he considered himself the monarch of all he surveyed, and feared nothing or nobody. This was his point now, he put on a last spurt, and arrived at the ravine quite exhausted. Here he stood for about ten minutes, throwing water over his heaving sides, listening to, and wondering at, the babel of voices on all sides, and now and again contemplating the hostile array. The tame elephants were also rather pumped, they were getting their wind, and arrangements were being considered for closing with the "makna" and tying his legs, when he took everybody by surprise by suddenly making up his mind to have one more try for liberty. He took a look round at his foes, selected a point in the circle where there were no large males to oppose him, broke through without any difficulty, and made off southwards as fast as his weary limbs would allow. But he carried too much flesh for more running; the long chase had taken all the go out of him, and the bath had merely refreshed him for the moment. In a few hundred yards the tame elephants were alongside of him but there was no object in stopping him too soon, he was going straight to camp, and shortening the distance he would have to go presently with his legs tied. The first "kunki" (fighting) elephant which got in front, and tried to stop him, was charged, and very nearly knocked clean over, the "makna" gave him such a shock that the man on the pad fell; but this let in the large tusker "Gunesh," and the "makna" saw that he was overmatched here and at once gave in, and allowed himself to be surrounded.

Four or five tuskers then got in front of him, and all the others closed in on his flanks and stern, and when he was thus completely hemmed in some men crept beneath the tame elephants, and tied his hind legs, first with a rope about ⅝ inch diameter, and then with 1½ inch "phans" (noosing ropes). After they had tied his hind legs securely from his ancles up to his knees, the tame elephants retired from his front, and commenced to drive him towards camp, but he started off nearly as fast as if he had not been tied at all; too much play had been allowed; he was again surrounded and re-tied. This time it was done properly, so that he could use his hind legs just enough to be able to get along at a slow walk. Camp was about a mile off, and it took over an hour to drive him that distance. Four male elephants kept close to him, one on each side to guide him and two behind to push him when he stopped; and it was nice to see the kindness of the huge beasts in pushing him; they did it with the base of the trunk, and carefully avoided hurting him with their tusks.

We had started at 1 o'clock, and just at dusk he was got to camp, and secured by his hind legs to a large tree. Three male elephants and twenty gun-men were told off to watch him, and he was left for the night. On the 6th two "phans" were put round his neck and fastened to a tree, the ropes on his hind legs were looked to and securely tied, and he was given some sugar-cane and plantain stems, which he ate freely; water was also given him in a trough made from a hollowed tree. During the next three days he was to be harnessed with ropes, so that men might get on his back, and he was to be led to the stream to drink and bathe, and on the 10th the Maharajah hoped to have got him sufficiently tractable to march, tied to four large elephants, two in front and two behind.

TUMERIAH.

A DISGRACEFUL STATE OF THINGS.

WE have in Cochin, besides other institutions and public servants,

A Municipal Commission

A Civil Surgeon

A Police Inspector.

The powers and duties of the Municipal Commissioners are set forth in the Towns' Improvement Act; the duty of the Civil Surgeon is to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures; and the duties and responsibilities of the Inspector of Police are to be found in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Police Act. But neither the Municipal Commissioners, nor the Inspector of Police nor the Civil Surgeon deem it their duty to save the life of a fellow-creature who chooses, through mental aberration, to lie in the street and seek an untimely death. If any one would just take a walk to Calvetty, he or she would find at the gate of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, a poor woman, in a state of idiocy, lying, in filth and rags, a pitiable specimen of humanity. Although she has a little life in her, the crows are picking off what little flesh her bones are covered with, and there is not a single authority in this town, either Municipal, Magisterial, Medical, or Police, who has put forth a little finger to save this poor woman from death!! Mr. Steiner, Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Agent here, tells us that he addressed the Civil Surgeon and the Police Inspector on the subject, but without any effect. The Police Inspector, who perhaps thinks the poor woman to be the widow or daughter of some chuckler or durzee has not condescended (?) to take any notice of Mr. Steiner's letter, beyond sending a message to the effect that Mr. Steiner should call personally at his (the Inspector's) house and say what he has to say. Could insolence and bumptiousness further go? To insult a poor man who takes a chair to Church for his daughter during divine service there are policemen available; the Inspector, Head Constable Jacques, and a number of policemen can arrest a poor native boy who thrashes the Inspector's son, and keep him in custody is a most illegal act as the offence is not a cognizable one; but the Inspector cannot attend to the reasonable requisition of a European gentleman, who addresses him in the cause of suffering humanity. We should advise Mr. Steiner to report to the Inspector General of Police the conduct of the Inspector, which is simply intolerable. The Municipality of course, as at present constituted, is simply a sort of legalized imposture and no assistance can reasonably be expected from it. To those who have shown this Nero-like indifference in the present case, we would commend the following anecdote which we take from Mr. Shungoony Menon's History of Travancore just published:—

"On one occasion, three boys attached to the palace, while amusing themselves in one of the out-houses by burning blue lights, accidentally ignited a quantity of gun powder kept in the room and burnt themselves very severely. Hearing of this His Highness (Marthanda Varmah) had the unfortunate lads brought before him immediately and treated them under his own directions. At the same time, an express messenger was sent for the Durbar Physician, who on his arrival, simply approved of the remedies which had been employed by His Highness. On the doctor observing that he had thought from the nature of the message, that some of the royal family was in danger, His Highness remarked that as regards human suffering, there was no difference whether the sufferer was a King or a slave."

Precisely so, say we.—*Cochin Argus.*

THE death is announced at Meerut, on the 11th instant, of Mr. J. P. Collins, once the owner of the celebrated horse *Vanderdecken*, and one of the oldest supporters of the Indian turf.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 11th January there were 346 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 42 per thousand per annum. In the previous week the number of deaths was 409 and the death-rate 49 6 per thousand. There were 13 deaths from small-pox, 19 from cholera, 43 from dysentery 17 from diarrhœa, 140 from fevers, 24 from tetanus, and 7 from causes not specified.—*Englishman.*

TRIAL OF SEVEN MEN FOR MURDER AT COIMBATORE.

No less than seven prisoners were put upon their trial at the Sessions just concluded at Coimbatore charged with the murder of one Kolunthae Koundan, a tolerably extensive landholder in those parts. The 1st prisoner was a Revenue Monegar, and it was alleged that he had induced the others to join him in attacking the deceased and putting him to death while he was sleeping in his garden at night. As to the fact of the man having been murdered there was no doubt whatever as the medical evidence clearly showed that he had come to his death by violence, and he had also been robbed of his earrings and a small sum of money which he had about his person. The prisoners on being arrested made confessions implicating one another, which as usual they retracted when brought before the Sessions Court. The evidence of one of the brothers of the deceased who had been sleeping in the garden with him at the time when the attack was made was, however, clear and concise, and was to the effect that he was awoke by hearing his brother's cries, and that he saw the first five prisoners and two others unknown to him beating the unfortunate man, and that on their endeavouring to catch hold of him also he ran away and hid himself in a plantain garden, from which he returned some time after to find his brother with his jaw smashed to pieces and with numerous wounds about the face and neck. Shortly after this another brother of the deceased having arrived on the spot the first one went off to inform the village Munsif of what had taken place, and the latter immediately proceeded to the garden when he found the wife and the other brother of the deceased, who was then in convulsions and died immediately afterwards. These two also mentioned to the Munsif in reply to his questions that the deceased had named the first five prisoners as being of those who had attacked him. From the wife's evidence it appeared also that the 1st prisoner and the deceased had been long at enmity owing to the former having by means of a Amin Revenue bought the garden in which Kolunthal Kounden met his death at a price considerably less than what it was worth, and having been deprived of the benefit of his purch[illegible] the latter bringing a suit against h[illegible] recovering possession of the ground. Furthe[illegible] appear that deceased had caused a number of [illegible] belonging to the Revenue Munsif to be put [illegible] pound for trespassing on his land and had got [illegible] ter of him when he complained and compelled [illegible] pay the usual fine before the cattle were relea[illegible] the pound. The remaining evidence is too lo[illegible] over in detail, but it is sufficient to say that [illegible] the assessors were for acquitting all the prison[illegible] Session Judge came to a different opinion, [illegible] cordingly found the 1st and 2nd prisoners g[illegible] murder, and sentenced them to death, subje[illegible] confirmation of the High Court; the remain[illegible] prisoners were found guilty of causing grievo[illegible] and severally sentenced for that offence to tra[illegible] iton for seven years.

THE REBELLION IN NEW CALE[illegible]

FURTHER MASSACRES.

SYDNEY, 14th Nov.—The Frenchman of war Seudre brings advices from New Caledonia to November 7. A number of successful attacks are reported to have been made on the insurgents by the troops and friendly natives. Over 100 rebels are stated to have been killed or wounded; no casualty to the whites. The revolters are held in check in the northern districts pending the arrival of fresh troops. It is stated that the troops intend to use dynamite to destroy the rebel fastnesses.

Noumea, 18th Nov.—The place thrills with the news that in the beginning of this week 11 more were added to the list of victims—a list already so swollen that people felt there would soon be none left to increase it. Again has over-confidence in the black demons who people this island been the snare.

Three small coasters were engaged to carry provisions and ammunition to the military force under command of Colonel Wendling, operating against the rebels in the north at Poya, Adie, &c. Amongst the 11 men composing the three crews was a man named Marianne, whose son was killed in the massacre at Monsieur Houdailles'. This man, so far as a perfect acquaintance with their language, manners, and customs, was as a native himself. He had served for years as interpreter on any required occasion through an extensive district and amongst many tribes. He seemed in spite of the loss of his son to have scorned the idea that the blacks would do anything against him. It is stated that he was warned not to go on shore, and to keep a strict watch; both cautions seem to have been neglected. The lamentable fact remains to be told that the expected provisions not arriving, search was made, and at the mouth of the Poya River one pillaged boat was found, as also were the traces of a sanguinary fight, evidenced by broken ores with natives' hair adhering. On the borders of the river, hidden away in the scrub, were found provisions, munitions, and—horrible sight!—six native baskets filled with freshly cooked human flesh from which the bones were extracted. 2,000 rounds of Chassepot rifle cartridges fell into the rebels' hands, and these they employed against the boats of the war-steamer Lamothe Piquet; as they were searching the river on the 16th, a great number of shots were fired by Kanaks hiding in the mangroves which fringe the rivers in New Caledonia. The boat were struck by five balls, but no one was injured. The sailors could only reply by blind shots as it were, for it is impossible for any but the barefooted agile savage to move through these mangrove swamps, a miss-step among the snake-like roots of which involves sinking to the neck or deeper in mud. It is most unfortunate that swivel guns are not made use of on all boating excursions.

Sydney, 27th Nov.—The Guegas, which arrived yesterday from New Caledonia, brings news of the terrible massacre of a party of eleven unarmed men who were engaged in a carriage of provisions and ammunition up the river Poya for the use of the troops. The expected supplies not arriving, search was made for the bodies, when they were found in Kanaka baskets, cut into morsels and cooked. 6,000 rounds of Chassepot cartridges fell into the rebels' hands and were used against the boats of the war steamer Lamothe Piquet. As they were engaged in the search of the river for the missing men the Kanakas fired a number of shots, being in hiding in the mangroves. Reinforcements to the extent of 700 troops have arrived during the month. The day before the mail left advices reached Roumea of the fresh massacre of nine persons at Kone.

Brisbane, 28th Nov.—The Gunga, (s.) has arrived from New Caledonia. She brings a fresh tale of horrible massacres, unrestrained attacks, and pillaging on the part of the natives. On the 20th attacks in force were made by the French on Kone and Adkohi simultaneously. The fighting lasted from noon to sunset. 30 natives were slain, and 70 wounded. On the 21st the troops were again victorious. A party of thirteen Europeans were barbarously massacred while ascending the river Poya. The natives took 6,000 Chassepot cartridges. The troops subsequently made a reconnaissance, and found the bodies of the party horribly mutilated. There were signs of a fearful death struggle having taken place. Just as the steamer was leaving, news arrived of another attack upon one of the European settlements, and of the massacre of nine of the settlers. The town was partly burned. Great complaints of the inactivity and ineffectiveness of the military are heard. It is said that while the settlers are killed, the soldiers escape uninjured.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(Blackwood's Magazine.)

THERE is some probability that our task may be more nearly achieved than we can at present reckon on. Ever since the fall of Ali Musjid first struck the Cabul Durbar with alarm, Shere Ali's position in Cabul must naturally have been growing desperate. He had long ago seen that he has nothing to expect from the assistance of Russia. His means were presumably approaching exhaustion; and his subjects were disaffected, and apparently inclined to resent his conduct in bringing war upon their country. Under these circumstances, the news that Shere Ali had abandoned his capital and taken refuge in Turkestan excites no surprise. At the present moment it would be rash to say whether the flight of the Ameer simplifies or complicates the prospect of a satisfactory settlement. The future of Affghanistan, as well as of our own policy towards it, will mainly depend upon the attitude of Yakoob Khan and the chiefs who still stand by him in Cabul, and who will probably have the good sense to see that a well-timed submission will be very much in their own interests. An object of the war was, of course, the personal punishment of Shere Ali for his ingratitude and insolence, and that ha[illegible] already been attained by his flight from his [illegible] which, we may venture to predict, he will neve[illegible] a sovereign. He will now see what Russian p[illegible] worth, and experience the practical estimate o[illegible] which the St. Petersburg Government has alway[illegible] its broken tools. We do not apprehend that t[illegible] flight to the Russian confines will be a source [illegible] misunderstanding between Russia and her Majesty's Government. The former will most probably find that the Ameer can no longer forward her interests, and will try to get rid of him as cheaply as possible. The danger that we most readily foresee would be the establishment of Shere Ali in his Turkestan territories, nominally as an independent sovereign, but really as a Russian vassal, to disturb and annoy whatever system of administration we finally resolve to establish to the south of the Paropamisus. It is to be hoped, however, that the good understanding with Russia which we trust will follow the Affghan expedition, will prevent any such element of instability. As for ourselves, the success of the expedition has already placed us in a position so favourable that we can afford to give or take large concessions. With the Khyber in our hands and Candahar almost within our grasp, we have, in the opinion of so far-seeing a critic as General E. B. Hamley, all the strategical advantages necessary for the safety of our frontier; and there is an evident disposition to give all due weight to the views of so high an authority in the settlement of the military question. A number of other important matters must come up for consideration at the close of the campaign which it would be premature even to indicate at this moment. Everything will depend upon the final issue of the expedition, and the course taken by the Affghan chiefs. It will then be time to discuss how the expenses of the campaign are to be apportioned when we have some data to go by more certain than Mr. Fawcett's meddlesome crotchets. There is, however, one question that we trust will finally be set at rest. The Central Asian question, with all the anxiety, bad feeling, and expense which it has brought upon our Indian empire, must, at whatever cost and at whatever hazard, be finally removed from among our causes of political disquiet.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Correspondent of the Times.)

UTRECHT, TRANSVAAL, Nov. 20

DURING the past few weeks a general exodus of the troops has taken place at Maritzburg, where they had been so long detained owing to the great difficulties in connexion with transport caused by the long-continued drought. The different columns are now established in their assigned positions along the Zulu frontier; every effort is being made to reinforce these with native contingents, so that within a short time General Lord Chelmsford will have at his disposal a force of some 12,000 fighting men, including 8,000 natives. It is rumoured that two regiments are on passage from England to Natal. Our force is by no means too large should the Zulus remain united and bring into the field the large numbers of warriors they are said

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to possess. The column lately operating against Secocoeni has been obliged to retire under the following unforeseen and uncontrollable circumstances:—At the beginning of last month Colonel Rowlands having concentrated his forces at Fort Burgers, some 60 miles distant from Secocoeni's "stadt," at once undertook a reconnaissance in force in that direction, arriving within five miles of the enemy's stronghold. Up to this time no rain had fallen for months, and day by day the water supply diminished, until at the end of a four days' march a *minimum* allowance for one night was barely procurable, and, it is almost needless to add, not a blade of vegetation was to be seen in the country. The enemy was safely established in those natural fortifications which I endeavoured to describe in a recent letter, while the assailants were thirsting in the plains below. "Men and horses cannot live on sand" wrote one who, of all others, is able to make light of ordinary difficulties, and doubtless Colonel Rowlands realizing the gravity of his position and believing that no attack was preferable to an attack without success, determined to retire. Before doing so, Major Buller, with his Frontier Light Horse, made a raid upon some of the outlying villages, scouring upwards of 20 miles of country and capturing nearly 200 head of cattle. Returning to Fort Burgers an attack was made upon Umsoet, a minor chief, upon whom Secocoeni chiefly depends for supplies, and a number of cattle captured and the crops destroyed. During this raid our troops were hotly engaged with the enemy, the 13th Regiment losing one colour-sergeant killed and 10 men wounded. Meanwhile, that fatal scourge, "horse sickness," had broken out in camp, 83 animals dying in a few days. As soon as the wet season commences this disease increases in virulence, the district, also, becoming most unhealthy for man. To remain here would have been fatal, so, for the present, the troops have moved down southward, the 80th Regiment leaving garrisons for Leydenburg and the different forts lately constructed in the Steelpoort and Spekborn districts.

While these events were passing in the north the troops in Natal were all on the move. The German farmers living near the Zulu border in the Luneberg district, becoming alarmed by the threatening attitude of their neighbours, applied to Colonel Wood at Utrecht for military protection, who at once ordered two companies of the 90th to Luneberg. On receipt of this intelligence, General Lord Chelmsford ordered the departure from Maritzburg of the remainder of the 90th and two guns to Utrecht. At the same time reports came in from the Lower Tugela district that the Zulus were concentrating on that river. The Buffs were accordingly removed from Gray Town to Fort Williamson, situate on the Tugela and within a few miles of the mouth of that river. The 1st Battalion 24th and two guns have joined this force, which is now commanded by Colonel Pearson. The 2nd Battalion, 24th Harness's Battery, with Barrow's Horse and the Natal Mounted Police, constitute another column, at present at Grey Town, but eventually to advance on Rourke's Drift, on the Buffalo river, and most probably the General will make his head-quarters with this column, which is commanded by Colonel Degacher, of the 2nd Battalion 24th.

The Government have taken an important step in authorising the raising of native levies, and it is to be hoped that the appeals made among the different tribes will be cheerfully responded to. That the present is a critical time for the colony, especially as regards the native population, cannot be doubted. Captain Grenfell, D. A. A. G., accompanied by Mr. J. Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs, has made a most successful tour through the Maritzburg district, receiving promises from the different headmen of a force of 4,000 men when required. Colonel Law, Royal Artillery, is at present engaged in raising a levy among the Basutos, but with what success I cannot yet state. Captain M'Leod, late of the 74th Highlanders, has just arrived here from a mission to the King of the Swazies—a warlike people and inveterate enemies of the Zulus; but it is to be regretted that they will not, at present, ally themselves with us. Their answer is a practical one:—"We believe in the military power of the Zulus; prove to us that that of the English is superior, and we fight for you. Should we join you and are defeated the Zulus will eat us up." In this reasoning is contained the universal feeling of the natives throughout Natal and the Transvaal, and until Cetywayo's military power is laid low our native subjects, as well as those tribes who are friendly towards us, will lack that confidence in British rule which is absolutely indispensable to guarantee any lasting peace throughout the colony.

As to whether these preparations, complete in every detail as they appear to be, will ultimately result in war, it is, of course, impossible to say. Many assert that the Zulu King is most averse from fighting and will only be forced into war by the young men of his tribe, who are forbidden to marry until they have "blooded their assegaise," or in some way distinguished themselves in war. That England will withdraw her troops without disarming Cetywayo's trained and equipped forces is most improbable. Whether this military despot will quietly submit to such treatment remains to be proved.

A SOLICITOR SENTENCED TO INPRISONMENT.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Serjeant Cox, Deputy Assistant Judge.)

Thomas William Parkes, a solicitor, who has been in practice for about 40 years, and was well known at this court and several police-courts of the metropolis, and who was convicted last sessions with a man named Amey (sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment), was brought up for judgment.—Mr. J. P. Grain, who conducted the prosecution, briefly detailed the facts of the case, and said that he should leave the case entirely in his lordship's hands. Mr. Serjeant Cox, in passing sentence, said: You have been found guilty, after a protracted trial, of having conspired with your client Amey, in the fraud of which he was most properly convicted, and for which he has been most properly punished. If I had any reason to believe that you had shared the spoil with him, I should certainly have sentenced you to the same punishment. I agree with the jury, who have found your offence to be that acting as the solicitor to Amey you prepared documents required for the accomplishment of his frauds, knowing the purport of them, and instead of warning his victim, you led him to believe, by your assurances, that he was dealing with a safe and responsible person. I am quite aware that the duties of a solicitor in affairs of his client are very delicate and difficult. I should be reluctant to offer any opinion as to how far he would be called upon to disclose to the persons dealing with his clients the state of his client's affairs. But this much is clear, that if he knows that his client is a rogue and that the transactions on which he is advising are dishonest, his plain duty is to decline to proceed with them. In your case there were circumstances that appeared to show *bona-fides*. You proposed to the Prosecutor that he should have his own solicitor, and you supplied him with a draft of the partnership deed that he might be advised upon it, and you suggested the opening of a banking account. I put these facts strongly to the jury in your favour, but in the exercise of their discretion they nevertheless came to the conclusion that you conspired with Amey to aid him in his frauds. The verdict is their, and it is not my province to review it. I have but one duty, to pass such a sentence as the offence appears to me to require. Any further dealing with it must be left to the higher courts, but this, I may say, that if the law were, as I hope ere long it will be, that a new trial may be granted in some cases, this is one in which I should certainly have desired it. To you as a solicitor, there are more formidable consequences than the punishment that I shall inflict. As I have said, if I had any reason to believe that you shared the spoil, I should have treated you alike in the sentence. But there is no such imputation, and therefore I make a very marked difference in the sentence as in the verdict, and that is, that you be imprisoned as a first-class misdemeanant, for three calendar months. He was then taken away in custody to Coldbathfields Prison, in pursuance of his sentence.

THE CURATE OF THE PERIOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I am in search of a curate. But what the young curates are coming to I do not know. Will you listen to a specimen or two from their letters?

No. 1 is a very young man, born, long after I took orders, too young to be ordained at present. He comes to see me. A day or two afterwards he writes that he much disapproves the surplice in the pulpits as being the first step towards ritualism; that he is willing "to overlook" this if I preach a certain special doctrine which he lays down; and that he will be glad if I will send him one of my sermons that he may judge if I am "a thorough Evangelical."

No. 2 answers an advertisement in the *Guardian*. He will be glad to correspond with me about the curacy if I can satisfy him on certain points, numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. Questions 4 and 5 are these:—"Are you very particular to use none but the purest wine at the Holy Sacrament? Among pure wines I do not include either tent or port." "Do you make a conscience of carefully rinsing the sacred cup after Holy Communion, and of yourself drinking the contents before leaving the altar?"

No. 3 (a really good and clever fellow), besides sending me his portrait, writes,—"I am ready to undertake to preach a thoughtful sermon in the morning, a children's sermon in the afternoon, and a popular sermon in the evening."

Can these be instances of what has been spoken of lately as "the sublime conceit of some of our young curates?"

AN OLD-FASHIONED VICAR.

Sir,—A correspondent gives us some specimens of eccentric letters received by him when seeking for curates. Suffer a poor curate to ask whether incumbents on their part do not ask equally eccentric questions of their curates. Two years ago I was seeking a curacy, I was almost appointed—"almost" I am thankful to say, for I was not caught just then. Of course I gave the names of friends, &c., who would speak for me. A list of questions was [illegible] for one of my great friends to answer. One w[illegible] sent "Is he likely to get into scrapes, amatory or [illegible] pecuniary?" Need I give the sequel?

A. R. B.

A propos of the state [illegible] [illegible]d dignity of the Episcopal Bench, it is amusi[illegible] writing to Lord Stra[illegible] to find King Ernest of Hanover and shock in the [illegible]gford in 1850 that "the first change ing allowed t[illegible] ecclesiastical habits was the bishops because[illegible] lay aside their wigs, their purple coats, short in [illegible], and stockings and cocked hats, when appearing [illegible] public; for I can remember when Bishop Heard, of Worcester, Courtenay of Exeter, and Markham, Archbishop of York, resided in Kew and its vicinity, that as a boy, I met them frequently walking about dressed as I now tell you, and their male servants appeared equally all dressed in purple, which was the custom. The late Bishop of Oxford (Bagot) was the first who persuaded George IV. to allow him to lay aside his wig, because his wife found him better looking without it. I recollect full well that the Bishop of London, who succeeded Bishop Porteous, coming to St. James's to do homage to my father, when Lord Sidmouth was Secretary of State, and he came into the closet, where I was at the time and informed his Majesty 'that the Bishop was there, but that he had refused to introduce him as he had not a wig.' Upon which the King replied: 'You were perfectly right, my lord, and tell the Bishop from me that until he has shaven his head, and has provided himself with a wig suitable to his garb, I shall not admit him into my presence.'" This pious monarch complained that he had been disgusted by seeing the Bishop of London (Blomfield) "attend the committee-room in the House of Lords in a black Wellington coat, with top boots, and coming in with a hat like a butcher or coachmaster."

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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